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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Little Jerry, the Miller.

Beneath the hill you may see the mill,
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

Year after year, early and late,
Alike in summer and winter weather,
He pecked the stones and cuirked the gate,
And mill and miller grew old together.

"Little Jerry!"—'twas all the same—
They loved him well who called him so;
And whether he'd ever another name,
Nobody ever seemed to know.

'Twas "Little Jerry, come grind my rye"
And "Little Jerry, come grind my wheat;"
And "Little Jerry" was still the cry
From matron bold and maiden sweet.

'Twas "Little Jerry" on every tongue,
And thus the simple truth was told;
For Jerry was little when he was young,
And Jerry was little when he was old.

But what in size he chanced to lack,
That little Jerry made up in strength;
I've seen a sack upon his back
As thick as the miller and quite as long.

Always busy and always merry,
Always doing his very best;
A notable wag was little Jerry,
Who uttered well his standing jest—

"When will you grind my corn, I say?"
"Nay," quoth Jerry, "you needn't scold;
Just leave your grist for half a day,
And never fear but you'll be *tolled*."

How Jerry lived is known to fame,
But how he died there's none may know;
One autumn day the rumor came—
"The brook and Jerry are very low."

And then 'twas whispered mournfully
The leech had come and he was dead;
And all the neighbors flocked to see—
"Poor little Jerry!" was all they said.

They laid him in his earthly bed—
His miller's coat his only shroud—
"Dust to dust," the parson said,
And all the people wept aloud.

For he had shunned the deadly sin,
And not a grain of over toil
Had ever dropped into his bin,
To weigh upon his parting soul.

Beneath the hill there stands the mill,
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

OREGON DEPARTMENT.

Rev. George H. Atkinson, D.D., Editor.

All communications intended for this Department, should be directed to Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon, and the responsibility of this portion of the paper, will devolve upon him. We bespeak a cordial cooperation in its behalf.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRECTION.

In my notice of the organization of a Congregational Church at Hillsboro, Washington County, the impression was undesignedly made that the four brethren named, had preached there regularly. All had, at various times, preached there. I should have added that it has been a regular monthly station of Rev. Dr. Marsh for several years. Besides preaching at Forest Grove a part of the time for six or eight years, he has been accustomed to visit neighboring settlements and preach gratuitously.

On Sabbath after the organization at H., he had the privilege of administering the Sacrament to the little company. The Methodist brethren united with them, making the communion season more pleasant and profitable. It is a source of peculiar joy when those who love the Lord Jesus, and who trust alone in His atoning sacrifice, make public and united expression of their faith. It is to be hoped that President Marsh will be prospered in his plea at the East for Pacific ministry, and will return invigorated for his labors in the institution and among the people.

REMINISCENCES.

In this connection I should remark that Rev. Prof. Lyman has long been doing work in the College and in the church. On the former absence of Professor M., in 1859 to 1861, he acted as President and principal instructor of the school, and for perhaps three years he has supplied the pulpit one third or one half the time.

Bro. Lyman came to the country in 1849, and labored at Portland till 1854, establishing the church, and building the house of worship. He then moved to Dallas, Polk County, and preached, and taught school, and assisted in establishing an academy there. He organized a small Congregational Church, but, owing to removals of families, it was so reduced that the organization was given up. He was then called to the Professorship of Mathematics of Pacific University, which office he has filled with his usual faithfulness and zeal, always gaining the love and confidence of the pupils. He is again acting President of the College.

Among others, Rev. E. Walker has been a faithful Christian laborer at Forest Grove for sixteen years, ministering there or in the neighboring settlement, or in the church there as pastor, or associate pastor as he now is. Bro. W. came to Oregon in 1838, 28 years ago, in company with Rev. C. Eells, as a missionary to the Indians. They spent ten years among the Opokans, near Fort Colville, and were driven out by the massacre of their associates, Dr. Whitman and family. These brethren made the Willamette Valley their home, and they and their families have contributed much to the stability and welfare of our churches and communities.

Bro. Eells has returned to the Walla Walla Valley, and has made that his home for several years. He lives on the Waiilatpu Mission claim, the very spot on which the terrible massacre occurred. He has preached at many stations in that Valley, gratuitously.

These brethren have been self-supporting for eighteen years, except that Brother W. received a small salary while ministering regularly to the church.

A son of Bro. Eells graduated at Pacific University in May last. He is a Christian and a most exemplary young man; a fine scholar, and one upon whom we hope the mantle of the prophet will fall. A son of Bro. Walker, equally promising as a Christian and a scholar, will graduate next year. Other members of these families are filling positions of usefulness. Some of them will pursue a collegiate course. As the fathers begin to show marks of age, the sons are taking their places of toil.

I should say that Bro. Eells has long been striving to establish a "Whitman Seminary" at or near Waiilatpu. I learn that the prospects of that Seminary are now good. It will rise up to bless the youth of Walla Walla Valley and the neighboring regions. It will be a witness of the noble Christian aims of Dr. Whitman and his associates.

Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, who labored faithfully in the Congregational Church at Portland seven or eight years, has been teaching and preaching at Walla Walla with success. He now gives himself wholly to preaching, and extends his labors to several stations outside the town, with encouraging prospects.

Rev. H. H. Spalding, the indefatigable associate of Dr. Whitman in the Indian Mission from 1836 till Dr. W's death, in 1847, is in the Souchet Valley, preaching at various stations. He, as your readers know, was the devoted missionary to the Nez Perces for ten years. He, with the help of his devoted wife, reduced their language to writing, taught them to read, translated and printed the Gospel of Mathew and some other portions of the Bible for them; gave them a small hymn book in their own language, and some other publications, using the first printing press west of the Rocky Mountains. E. O. Hall, Esq., of Honolulu, visited Oregon as early as 1841 or 1842, and did the printing. That press is now in the hands of Rev. J. S. Griffin, of Washington County.

In 1839 or '40 several of the Nez Perces gave evidence of piety, and Bro. S. organized them into a church, which still exists. Bro. S. marvelously escaped the massacre, but, with his family, was driven to the Willamette. To him, as well as to Dr. Whitman, Oregon is largely indebted for its settlement, and for its preservation as an integral part of our country. When, in 1842, the plans of the British Hudson Bay Company to colonize Oregon from Red River, and sequestrate it practically to Great Britain, became apparent to Dr. Whitman, he hastened to Washington by a winter trip across the Rocky Mountains, and found a plan on foot to sell this territory to the English for a Newfoundland Fishery. He got the business postponed, promising to bring an emigration of Americans over the mountains to the Columbia, *with their wagons and families*; a journey represented to be impossible. He hastened back to Missouri in March and conducted the great emigration of 1843 to the Columbia, and thus opened the route for future emigrations, foiled the British plans, and saved our whole Pacific Territory to the country. Meanwhile, Mr. Spalding carried on his own Mission at Lapwai, raised wheat and supplied the needy immigrants as they arrived.

Mr. Geiger did the same at Waiilatpu. Since the massacre of Mr. W. and family, Mr. Spalding has sought to return as a teacher to the Nez Perces, but, except for a year or two, he has been prevented. Mr. Hale gave him a place, Gov. Lyon encouraged him; but the officials generally have used their influence against his return, although his old church at Lapwai and a large portion of the tribe, have asked for his services again. The Indian Reserve covers his old Mission Claim; the principal offices and buildings are there, but he who taught the Nez Perces—he whose influence more than any other, made them loyal to Americans, when other tribes combined to cut off our immigrations and destroy our settlements; he who, with the Bible, the hymn book, and the spelling book, exerted a moral and saving power through the Mississippi Valley, stood there to preach Christ, and, if possible, enlighten and save those Indians: he who induced them to leave their annual tramps to the buffalo hunting grounds, and to raise corn and wheat, and vegetables, and cattle, and horses for themselves at home; who secured for them seed and implements of husbandry; whose wife taught their women to sew, to spin and to weave; he is not now permitted to reside among them as a teacher and preacher.

I am informed that Papal priests are seeking entrance upon that field, and are encouraged to do so. The Government has made treaties and granted large amounts of money for those Indians, but as yet they have received but little of it. Their school house, long promised, is not built. Their church, also, is unfinished. Their old long tried, esteemed and loved teacher is driven away, and evil men seem to combine to keep him away. Meanwhile, intemperance and its kindred vices are sweeping through the tribe, corrupting it in every direction.

Wm. H. Gray, Esq., of Astoria, who is writing the early history of Oregon in successive numbers of the Astoria *Gazette*, and who was himself an early associate of Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, has recorded several of these facts more at length than I have space to do. It is to be hoped when they are all known, and when just men, who are near the seats of power in our nation, understand them, there will be a heart to do justice both to Mr. Spalding and to the Nez Perces tribe.

On my visit to the East last year, I carried a long and well written letter from Lawyer, Head Chief, to President Lincoln, with a translation by Mr. Spalding. But President L. had been assassinated. That letter was forwarded to President Johnson.

Lawyer pleaded only for justice according to the provisions of the treaties which had been made with them.

In future numbers I may have occasion to allude to this subject again. A.

EDITORIAL VISITS.

Once more we are away far beyond the mountains eastward. The *Capitol*, a new and beautiful boat of the California Steam Navigation Company, takes us quietly over the Bay and up the majestic Sacramento to the City of the Plains. Railroads stood waiting our arrival, and soon, on entering their fine saloon-like apartments, we were rapidly whirled on over the level lands into the foot hills, up the rising mountains, along a track most admirably laid, at great expense, with the highest engineering skill, to the terminus, or what then was—since, almost month by month, it moves on further—called Colfax. But here, behold, all the stages were full and seven could get no seats. Yet, bound to bend circumstances to our convenience, we singled a good walking companion and struck off afoot for regions toward the sun-rising.

Leaving our friend at Dutch Flat, the night was spent higher up the mountain. The next, and we were upon the summit, twelve miles off the main road to the left, at Meadow Lake City, with snow covering the whole region five feet deep.

The next day was the holy Sabbath, and twice we met the people in the worship of God. Here we found the expectations of the inhabitants greatly awakened in the hope of vast wealth awaiting them as soon as the snow should disappear.

Monday morning gave us too little time to form such an acquaintance with facts as to justify us in any definite description. As we left, the gently falling snow presaged a storm, but, not thus to be deterred, on to the east; down from the high summit we descended all day, the snow flakes falling faster and faster, till, late in the night, we had arrived where we hoped the next morning to take the stage. But the deep, soft snow prevented all noise of the stage and none were awakened when it passed, so another day's walk took us far down the Truckee River, from where, in the morning, our worthy landlord asked us to accept a ride as his company in a private carriage to Virginia. This we were not loth to do, and so, by noon, were safely landed in the midst of the far famed city.

We were agreeably surprised to see the evidence of business and enterprise where, from papers, we had been led to suppose that everything had become very dull. Surely, for the size of the city, Virginia, in comparison with any place in California, appeared to be enjoying its full share of business. Yet we found the price of real estate, as well as stock in mining companies, had fallen immensely below what it was in the time of Virginia's greatest excitement, three years ago. It is possible that this depreciation of all property is of great importance to this whole section of country. The wild, speculative excitement of that time has passed and men have come to confine themselves to a more regular and legitimate mode of operations.

During our three weeks' stay in the city we endeavored to become acquainted with the general prospects of things, leaving the minor details to the daily papers. The mines in general seemed to be yielding nearly the usual amount of silver, but the clear receipts, deducting expenses, seem to be either much less than they once were, or very much less than they were once expected to be. Thus, comparing assessment rolls for taxation, the reported market price of stock, and other important values, and also putting together the estimates of good reliable men, it seemed that during the last three years the marketable value of property in the region of Virginia had fallen full seven million dollars. This has fallen heavily upon men of enterprise, and, indeed, upon the whole mass of the people. But still the people were alive and cheerful, better fed, better housed, better clothed, and we could not see but they might be better off every way than three years since, except in the nominal value of their property. This was the same also with Gold Hill, though these two cities are so near together that they are properly but one. There were many less people—men, we mean—in the place than formerly, yet there seemed to be more families; and the families seemed as happy, or more so, than formerly. Also, they are actually growing many little grass and clover plats in their dooryards, while roses and house plants appear in many a parlor, going out, indeed, in the middle of each day for a little airing, to trip back again before Jack Frost nips them at evening.

Thus, on the whole, we could not see but that more than formerly the region of Virginia may well be chosen, as a permanent home. Yet we found only one family who expressed a desire or even willingness to call the country their permanent home, and make their calculations accordingly. Like California in earlier days, and, to a great extent, at present, the people are looking to secure the means with which they may return to their old places of residence, there to purchase and enjoy a permanent home.

This, only a portion can ever do, while this region must become the permanent abode of many. Gradually the features of the country become more and more familiar, then pleasing, then preferable, and finally the whole is chosen for life.

To ourselves, at each visit, the grand, rugged, distinct and wonderfully varied features of the country become increasingly attractive, and with business that would give a permanent and fair livelihood, we could enjoy a life residence here.

From Gold Hill down along the famed Gold Cañon, with rugged hills in various forms rising on each side, extends a continuous village for four miles, diminishing in numbers of houses till a breach of two miles occurs, when again, at the mouth of the Cañon, on the flats of the Carson River, a fine town called Dayton has sprung up, well laid out and very well built. The people only need to regard the place as their permanent home, and therefore improve the whole site by irrigation to make it a gem of a city.

Over the high range to the west of Virginia, in a lovely valley, including a beautiful lake of permanent water, which must be near five miles by three in size, and surrounded by wide, rich, green flats, is situated Washoe City. Mountains capped or streaked with everlasting snow, rise abruptly on the west, which, with the barren hills on the east, the great meadows of the valley and the calm, beautiful lake, afford some of the grandest, most varied and picturesque scenery we ever beheld.

Still, while the general surrounding scenery of this place is the finest, we must say that, taken all in all, Carson City, twelve miles south, over a low range, in the valley lying at the bend of the Carson River, does, and always must, for a lovely city, bear the palm over all other localities of Nevada. It is the Capital of the State, and is surrounded by a large agricultural region, which can all be brought under a high state of improvement by irrigation, though much of it is sufficiently watered by nature alone.

The frosts here are the only great shock to the high cultivation of the country, though occasionally terrible winds sweep over all these regions, very much injuring growing crops, yet, by experience, the people will also be able more and more effectually to guard against both of these evils.

Of the moral prospects of Nevada we will speak in our next. S. V.

☞ What a man should be alphabetically. Affectionate, Bold, Candid, Daring, Enterprising, Faithful, Grateful, Honorable, Indefatigable, Just, Kind, Loving, Moral, Noble, Obliging, Polite, Quick, Religious, Sociable, Truthful, Upright, Valiant, Watchful, Xemplary, Y's, and Zealous.

☞ A man who advertised to give "the best of sound, practical advice for fifty cents that would be applicable at any time and to all persons and conditions of life," on application by a victim, "per mail," sent the following: "Never give a boy a dime to watch your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week. It don't pay."

COOKERY BOOK.—"Has that cookery book any pictures?" asked Miss C. of a book seller.

"No, Miss, none," was the answer.

"Why!" exclaimed the witty and beautiful young lady, "what is the use of telling us how to make a good dinner if they give us no *plates*?"

☞ A mother admonishing her son (a lad some seven years of age), told him he should never deler till to-morrow what he could do to-day. The little urchin replied, "Then, mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum pudding to-night."

☞ A Washington dispatch states that permission has been granted to Mrs. Jeff. Davis to visit her husband.

Dr. Livingstone's late African Explorations.

The new volume of Dr. Livingstone's is full of interest. He gives the following glimpse of the results obtained in the way of interesting discoveries. Dr. Kirk "collected above four thousand species of plants, specimens of most of the valuable woods, of the different native manufacturers, of the articles of food, and of the different kinds of cotton from every spot we visited, and a great variety of birds and insects, besides making meteorological observations." Charles Livingstone was occupied "in encouraging the culture of cotton, in making many magnetic and meteorological observations, in photographing so long as the materials would serve, and in collecting a large number of birds, insects, and other objects of interest. The collections, being government property, have been forwarded to the British Museum and to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew." The author hopes that Dr. Kirk may give an account of the botany and natural history of the expedition in a seperate work from his own pen, but adds that it would require three or four years to accomplish the work.

Besides the rich collections which have been made, cotton has been discovered which is pronounced equal if not superior to the common American. The value of the Zambesi as a water road has been established, and the fact ascertained that there is a port which can be made available for commerce. The Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa have been discovered, whereby new geographical knowledge is obtained, and the Zambesi has been followed up to a point beyond the "Mosi-oa-tunya," or Victoria Falls, which are twice as deep as the Niagara.

Of the Mosi-oa-tunya Falls, Dr. Livingstone tells us they are full a mile wide where they roll into a chasm twice the depth of the Niagara. "It is rather a hopeless task, he continues, "to endeavor to convey an idea of it in words, since, as was remarked on the spot, an accomplished painter, even by a number of views, could but impart a faint impression of the glorious scene. Looking down to the bottom of the abyss, nearly half a mile of water, which has fallen over that portion of the falls to our right, or west of our point of view, is seen collected in a narrow channel twenty or thirty yards wide, and flowing at exactly right angles to its previous course, to our left; while the other half, or that which fell over the eastern portion of the falls, is seen in the left of the narrow channel below, coming toward our right. Both waters unite midway, in a fearful boiling whirlpool, and find an outlet by a crack situated at right angles to the fissure of the falls. This outlet is about 1170 yards from the western end of the chasm, and some 600 from its eastern end; the whirlpool is at its commencement. The Zambesi, now apparently more than twenty or thirty yards wide, rushes and surges south, through the narrow escape-channel for 130 yards; then enters a second chasm somewhat deeper, and nearly parallel with the first. Abandoning the bottom of the eastern half of this second chasm to the growth of large trees, it turns sharply off to the west and forms a promontory, with the escape-channel at its point, of 1170 yards long, and 416 yards broad at the base. After reaching this base the river runs abruptly round the head of another promontory, and flows away to the east, in a third chasm; then glides round a third promontory, much narrower than the rest, and away back to the west, in a fourth chasm; and we could see in the distance that it appeared to round still another promontory, and bend once more in another chasm toward the east. In this gigantic, zigzag, yet narrow trough, the rocks are all so sharply cut and angular, that the idea at once arises that the hard basaltic trap must have been riven into its present shape by a force acting from beneath, and that this probably took place when the ancient inland seas were let off by similar fissures near the ocean."

A Scene in North Carolina.

A traveler from the North tells what he saw in North Carolina in an inland settlement:

After supper the lady of the house filled her pipe and sat down with us in the chimney-corner, and we talked over with her the naughty doings of Sherman's men. Half a dozen flaxen haired girls had by this time come down out of the "sleeping loft" in the most astounding disbabille, and were peering at us with their bright, black eyes. The mother told us how the first few soldiers of the army came and ransacked her drawers, rummaged her trunks, tore up and destroyed her clothes and the clothes of her children; how they searched outbuildings and gardens, and other less likely places, for valuables of every kind; how her children screamed, and how they were all half killed through fright. She made, she told us, the most extraordinary efforts, even to entreating with tears that they would spare her cotton gin. But no, the torch was applied, and, despite her efforts, it was soon burned to the ground. "I would not have cared," she said, "if it had been a tall, handsome Yankee that had done it; but it was a nasty, low, squatty Dutchman, just like that mean, low Dutch peddler that used to come to sell table cloths. And do you believe," she continued, "that he said he thought I was a Dutch woman, the nasty thing!"

This was the straw that broke the old lady's back. The idea that a Carolinian should be taken for a Dutch woman!

THE SHORTEST SERMON.—Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's sermon at the funeral of the late Robert B. Minturn, Esq., is the shortest sermon on record, though several are recorded with as few words. He read the words of the Prophet Micah, "He hath shown thee, O, man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And then added: "SO DID HE."

TO CURE POISON OAK.—Tincture iodine, two drachms; iodide potassa, twenty-five grains; water, four ounces. This is excellent for a wash, and never fails.

☞ The Bible contains 31,173 verses; 773,692 verses, and 3,566,480 letters.

YOUTH'S.

My Nellie.

You never heard her slam the door,
Nor cups and saucers clash,
Nor throw up, with an angry jerk,
The sliding window sash.

You never saw her fling a book
With force upon the ground;
And rush, with bonnet by the string,
And ringlets all unbound.

You never heard impetuous words
Of anger from her lips,
Nor felt the sting of furious blows,
Dropped from her finger tips.

And would you know the reason why?
She is a christian child,
And knows, if she would please the Lord,
She must be meek and mild.

Sweet, pleasant words she always speaks,
And gentle are her ways;
O, beautiful my Nellie is,
And happy all her days.

For the Pacific.

THE POOR LITTLE LAMB,

—OR—

The Unsuspicious Watch Dog.

A FABLE (NOT) FOUND IN ESOP.

There was once, a great while ago, a shepherd who kept his flocks on a beautiful grassy plain, hard by a dark forest. A fine large shepherd's dog went by his side, or ran briskly after the sheep, if any of them inclined to stray too far from the flock.

Sometimes, when the shepherd was busy about the fold, or at the cottage in which he lived, the dog would go out alone with the sheep, attend them during the day, and gather them in again at night. He was so active and brave, and patient that his master highly prized his services, and the sheep trusted him entirely. Indeed, there was but one drawback to his good qualities, but that was a pretty serious one. He found it difficult to believe that anybody could meditate mischief toward the flock. Now this was all the more unfortunate, because, in the dark forest that I have mentioned there lived some ravening wolves, who were ever watching and waiting for an opportunity to devour the sheep.

The most cunning of the pack had perceived the unsuspicious character of the dog, and determined to profit by it. So one day, when the shepherd was at home, and the flock were feeding quietly upon the plain, under the care of the dog, this wolf came out of the edge of the forest with a very smiling and friendly air, and politely accosted the dog, who, though somewhat astonished, could not think his affable visitor entertained any evil designs.

They chatted together very pleasantly for a time, though the sheep looked timidly at the wolf.

But the wolf regarded them with a very friendly countenance, and begged to be presented to one or two of the most interesting.

The dog hesitated a little, but, nevertheless, consented, and the wolf, on being introduced, proceeded to pay some very flattering compliments, both to the dog and the sheep.

He seemed to particularly admire a fine young lamb, who was frisking and dancing about, and evidently less timid than his older companions, and found occasion to whisper in his ear that he was a very charming lamb.

It soon afterward left, with a polite bow, promising to repeat his call on the first favorable opportunity. This he soon did, when the shepherd was away, and made a great effort to ingratiate himself, both with the sheep and their guardian. So well did he succeed that he ventured to propose to the latter to attend a fair in the neighborhood the next day, in company with the wolf's brother, while he would watch over the flock till the dog's return.

"One must prove his friendship by his acts, you know," said the wolf, showing his teeth in a smiling way in reply to the dog's objections that he "couldn't think of troubling the wolf so much."

At last the dog was persuaded, and promised to go to the fair, leaving his post to his good friend the wolf. Some of the older sheep looked very grave when they heard this, but, having great confidence in the dog, they quietly acquiesced in the arrangement.

The morrow came; the dog and stranger wolf departed to the fair, "for once only," said the dog, as he went away.

The new protector was very kind and attentive, but gradually led the flock toward the edge of the dark forest. When they came near, the gloom of the place frightened the sheep and they began to turn back.

But now the wolf fell furiously upon them and began to bite and tear them.

Ill had fared the flock that day, had not the shepherd opportunely come to look after them. Seeing their peril, he rushed upon the wolf and forced him to flee in dismay into the depth of the forest; but not until the fair lamb was killed and several of the sheep badly torn.

What reckoning the shepherd had with the dog on his return from the fair, I wot not. H.

☞ The negro testimony bill has passed the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature, on its third reading.

The Little Wanderers.

A recent English magazine gives a true and most touching account of three children, who were lost for several days in the wide, wild wastes of Australia. Their father was a Mr. Duff, who had been some years settled in a newly opened region.

On Friday morning these little children, two little boys and a girl, were sent by their mother to a field about a mile from their home, to bring her some broom. Broom is a kind of plant which grows abundantly in Australia, and which is much used in making brooms and brushes, as well as for making strings and small ropes from its tough fibres.

The children went to the field, gathered a quantity of broom, and were about to return, when, at a distance, they saw some which appeared to be larger and better, and went on to gather a further supply. In starting for home, they took a wrong direction, and became bewildered and lost in the vast heath.

It was about nine o'clock in the morning when the children left home. Not many hours had elapsed before the parents became alarmed and set out on an eager search. But no trace of them could they discover, and no response came to the loud calls they continually uttered.

The tidings reached a small village a few miles distant. A number of men at once turned out and continued the search until after sunset, and still on until near midnight, when the moon went down.

On the next day, Saturday, the search was renewed. Messages were sent to other and more distant villages, and numbers of men flocked in to render aid. Still the search was unsuccessful—no track was found. On Sunday morning over thirty horsemen were scouring the heath in all directions, but no discovery was made. The same was true on Monday. The seekers became despondent. On Saturday night there had been heavy rains, and on Sunday night a keen frost, and it was supposed that the little wanderers could not have survived until that time. Nevertheless they persevered in their work of mercy. On Tuesday afternoon word was brought that two men, many miles away from all others, had discovered the children's track about ten miles from their own home. A large company was now organized to follow the traces which were faint and far between, and now and then the track crossed itself as if the poor bewildered children had wandered about in the wide wilderness. So the search went on. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday passed, and still the children were not discovered. Saturday came, the eighth day since they left their home.

On Friday night came several native blacks from a distant village. They were accustomed to a life in the wilderness and possessed much of the quickness and sagacity of our North American Indians. At once their superiority in detecting and following the traces was manifest. They saw tracks where no one else could see anything. These keen sighted men would often exclaim as they went along, "Here little one tired; sit down. Big one kneel down, carry him along." "Here little one fall flat on his face." Thus they would follow the track for a long while, then it would disappear, and must be hunted up again. All this while the anxious and agonized father pressed on with the foremost in the search.

Saturday afternoon was far advanced. The blacks had passed on, following the trail, when a person some distance behind them discovered a newer track, crossing the former one nearly at right angles. The blacks were called back and at once took the newer trail.

We cannot attempt to follow all the details of the exciting story. Just at sunset the three children were discovered, lying side by side, under the shelter of a cluster of little saplings. The youngest was in the middle, carefully wrapped in his sister's frock, which the loving, generous girl had taken off for that purpose.

They all appeared to be in a deep sleep, but the arrival of the party awakened them. The eldest, worn and emaciated, his mouth so contracted that his lips would not cover his teeth, and his eyes glaring wildly, attempted to sit up, but could only feebly groan out the word "father," when he fell back again. The youngest looked up and said, with a sweet simplicity, "Father, why did you not come for us sooner? We have been calling for you." But the kind sister, who had carried the little brother when he was too weary to walk, and who had stripped off her frock to cover him when he was cold, was almost gone, and could only tremulously murmur, "Cold! cold!"

They had been nearly nine days without any food, and five days without any water, and had walked at least sixty miles during their wanderings. As soon as possible they were revived by partaking of water, and were fed carefully with crumbs of bread and butter, after which they were tenderly carried eight miles to the nearest hut.

These dear children, by the most careful treatment, all, in time, recovered their health and strength. Must there not have been a most kind and special Providence watching over them, protecting them from wild beasts, and, after such fearful wanderings in a vast wilderness, guiding their dear father safely to them in time to save their lives?

If you have any doubt who protected and watched over them in that great Australian waste, let me tell you what that little girl did. Every night during their wanderings, as they lay down, hungry and thirsty, to rest on the cold ground in that desolate wilderness, she sought, for herself and for her little brothers, the guardianship of Him who alone could hear and help. Every night, as they laid down, she repeated aloud the words of a sweet little hymn which she had happily learned. This was the hymn:

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child;
Pity my simplicity;
Suffer me to come to Thee.

"Now would I to Thee be brought;
Dearest Lord, forbid it not.
In the kingdom of Thy grace,
Give a little child a place.

"Oh! supply my every want;
Feed the young and tender plant.
Day and night my keeper be;
Every moment watch round me."

—*S. S. Visitor.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, June 14, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, " GEO. MOOAR, " W. C. BARTLETT, " E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

How Often, and When?

In the text which is usually cited in behalf of the duty of secret prayer, it will be noticed that the Savior does not tell us how often we must pray. And with good reason, since it would be recognizing and encouraging that unworthy view of religion which makes it a thing of moods and states of mind; something that belongs to Sundays or seasons set apart for special devotion; the half hour immediately before or after breakfast in the morning; the few weary moments just before retiring at night. In the same connection with the directions for secret prayer the Lord's Prayer is given, whose language teaches that daily prayer at least is expected: "Give us this day our daily bread." But *that* sets no limitation to the frequency of our devotions. It teaches that not a *day* should pass *without* prayer, but it gives no encouragement to the idea that to pray once in the day is all that is demanded. It is inconsistent with the idea of prayer to prescribe its metes and bounds.

It is communion with God. Is communion with the earthly friend measured by the swinging of the pendulum—confined to the sunrising or sunsetting? Is the loving prattle of the child to begin and end with the stroke of the clock? Is the wife to mind her own affairs except at certain stated periods, within whose fixed limits all intercourse with the husband must be confined? Most absurd! All friendly communion would wither and perish under such unnatural restrictions. There must be freedom! There must be opportunity when the heart is sad and when it is merry; when it is in doubt and when it is not in doubt; when it craves help and when it would give help; at every new turn of the wheel at the cistern of life bringing new experiences to the surface, to share those experiences with the kindred heart that throbs in unison with it. Friendship can endure no bolted doors—no reception hours! Every door must stand open to it! Every hour must be the hour of sweetest welcome.

So is it emphatically with us and our Friend in Heaven. He has intimated most delicately, as befitted such a relationship, without a command, or even a request, in that model prayer, that we ought to let no day pass without looking in our Father's face; without telling him of our wishes and our fears; and thereby has given us the assurance that it depends wholly upon ourselves how close, and constant, and tender shall be our fellowship with Himself. "Come when you will! Come often and you will please me best. I appoint no special hour as the hour of prayer. Beware, lest that become a subterfuge of unbelief! Ask and ye shall receive. Seek and ye shall find. Knock, morning, noon, or night, and it shall be opened unto you."

Of Compassion.

That our Lord was full of compassion is never denied by those who are willing to admit that, on earth, he went about doing good; because there is very little doing of good possible which does not have its origin in compassion. Certainly the motives which prompt to good action, in the case of fallen beings like men, are motives that spring from the bosom of compassion; from sympathy with mortals in their misery, from sympathy with sinners in their guilt. No one could be a saviour to us—could do us good in any large way—unless he approached us with a heart of love, that was flowing out in melting compassions.

The divine nature itself might meet only with repulsions from men, if it came to them in any different aspect from this, and if it did not show compassion in that supereminent degree that should make it an operative power on all the measures embraced within the vinculum of the divine possibilities; molding them into subservience to a grand scheme of deliverance.

It is, in part at least, because Christ has come forth from the awfulness and terror of the place of judgment, from the mystery of the unity of the absolute God; from the darkness and the distance of the only creative Power, and from the sternness and sharpness of the Giver of law and its administrator, in order to become a man—to appear in the attitude of one beseeching, and with the mien of one sympathizing, pitying, showing mercy, and forgiving, that he so attracts us, wins his way to our hearts, and makes us feel that we are not utterly abandoned and given over to final destruction.

There can be no compassion where there is not love—since compassion is the outworking of the heart's benevolence. But there might be a heart of love without any show of compassion, inasmuch as there might never be an occasion for the exercise of compassion. We can conceive of a state of things in which there should be no misery, no suffering, no guilt, no sorrow; and in that state of things there could be no compassion exercised, because there would be no call for it. The heart of love, the capacity for it, might exist, but it would never be called into exercise.

In the divine nature there was infinite love, all capacity; but there was no call for the divine compassion till sin entered the universe, and woe, misery, and guilt called for its exercise. This compassion in exercise, it may be, adds nothing to the happiness of God, but it does add to the outshining of his glories.

We can conceive that there should be human beings in such positions as never to have shown whether they are compassionate or not, because the occasions for it have been wanting. But this we know, that while there are few mortals who do not feel some sort of commisseration for those who are troubled, hurt, and distressed, who do not have some natural sympathies for the many whose lot is cast in the midst of trials and distractions, and various sufferings, there are those who have no deep sympathies, no true compassions.

In the parable of the traveler, going from Jerusalem to Jericho, that fell among the thieves, and was left half dead, our Lord himself has taught us that there are those who are destitute of all genuine compassion. The priest and the Levite were devoid of it, since they would not do anything for the man who had fallen into so evil a condition. They knew, but they did not feel. Suffering, as suffering, did not touch them. Their own friends and relatives, in distress, might have secured their help; but those friends could appeal to something else than their mere compassion; they could call out another class of feelings.

Compassion, when it rises into a virtue, and is commended as worthy of our imitation, does not inquire who suffers, who is downfallen, who are the wretched and guilty. It inquires only for the fact—where it is, what it is, what can be done, what relief is possible, what remedies will be most effective.

Such as this was the compassion of our Lord. In the exercise of it he occupied much of his time on the earth. He confined himself to no class, to no spot, to no form of suffering. He waited not for the report of calamity or misfortune to reach his ears. He went out to find it. He invited the approach of it. He healed all that came unto him. He relieved all that he met. He went whole days' journeys, that he might be present at some critical hour and show his compassion in the last paroxysm of despair. He was reproached for confining himself so much to those who were by others so much neglected and despised. He showed compassion when many had none, and he went with it where others never thought of going. He was eminent among all as a man of compassion. Yet not because others were entirely devoid of it. Not a few of the Pharisees prided themselves on the brilliancy of some of their exploits in this line. They could point to deeds very striking and commendable. But he was eminent for compassion because it was with him a habit—an everyday thing— and not a kind of pious luxury, to be sparingly indulged in and made the most of.

The habit, in the case of our Lord, was never interrupted. No depth of poverty; no state of degradation; no social vagabondage; no limits of caste; no law of ceremonies; and no frown of power could break off his purpose, or interfere with his habit. It was an ever-working compassion, and he could have been no longer himself if he had not been continually engaged in the work of relieving human misery. His compassion, in this form, the world has always owned and commended. It has never failed to honor such as, in later times, have approached nearest to the example of Christ. The applause given to a Howard, a Fry, a Dix, a Nightingale, and many in our recent years, prove this. Our Lord, by his compassion, may have lost somewhat, in a worldly respect, and at the time, and he may have endured much that was offensive and painful on account of it. But he could not lose, on the whole. No great soul can. He has gained everything in the honor, admiration, and love of all succeeding ages.

Commencement Day.

The College of California, at Oakland celebrated its Commencement Day on Wednesday, the sixth of June. The day was auspicious and beautiful. The attendance was large and cheering, the great hall being filled. Four young men were graduated, all of whom took part in the exercises. Their addresses did them credit for ability, style, and delivery. The address on "Sectarianism" was most criticised, and it is considered that the subject was rather above the speaker's range, and that his opinions were not all of them sound. After the conferring of the degrees, the annual address was delivered by the Rev. H. Stebbins, of this city. It was brief, pertinent, philosophical, and was effectively delivered. It was warmly applauded.

At 3, P.M., the Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast held their yearly meeting. The address was made by the Hon. O. L. Shafter, of the Supreme Court. The discussion was able, and the style scholarly and beautiful. A brief poem was recited by the Rev. F. Buel, which surprised the audience into unusual laughter. These are to be published.

A business meeting was held, and then the procession was formed, and the march taken to the chapel, where the collation was spread, and the festivities of the evening were observed.

The attendance was larger than last year, and the whole evening was one of great interest and enjoyment. The ladies added zest and comeliness to the occasion. The days are rare which afford more enjoyment than this one did to those who went across the Bay.

Educational Anniversaries.

Oakland Seminary for Ladies.—The commencement of this well known school was held last week. During the year past it has had an attendance of about sixty scholars. The examination of the several classes was marked by a thoroughness which did teachers and pupils equal credit. The graduates numbered seven, several of whom have been at the Seminary four full years, and some even five years. We hazard nothing in saying that no finer or fairer class has ever left any California institution. It is pleasant to know that nearly all of them are in communion with the Church of Christ. The impression made by their essays on Friday evening, June 8th, was very happy. The accompanying musical pieces of the calisthenic exercises were very beautifully executed.

Napa Springs Ladies' Seminary.—A correspondent writes us a long account of the examination at this institution, for which we have no room in our crowded columns this week. Speaking of the exhibition on Friday evening, June 8th, he says: "The crowded condition of the Hall rendered some of these exercises difficult of execution, but it also furnished a flattering testimonial to the esteem in which the Seminary is held by the citizens of Napa and the surrounding country. During a year and a half since the Misses McDonald took charge of the Seminary, the number of their pupils has increased from seven to a little over fifty. The Christian character and devotion to their profession of the Principals merit a still further enlargement, which their enlarged facilities will amply accommodate."

Sacramento Seminary.—This institution has been established about three years in the city of Sacramento. We were enabled to attend the closing exercises week before last, and were highly gratified with the conduct of the classes and the maturity shown by the graduating class. That class consisted of three young ladies, and their essays showed careful and sound culture. This Seminary is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Perry, teachers of wide experience.

—It is expected that notices of the seminaries at Benicia and San Mateo will appear next week.

Vacation Prayer Meetings.

Our pastor had just left us for his usual respite of a month from the arduous duties of his work, and the evening for the accustomed hour of prayer and conference had arrived. The leader, after the opening exercises, began some remarks, in which he alluded to this as our first "vacation prayer meeting;" and as I looked around and contrasted the numbers present with what they usually are, when our good Bishop is with us, I thought he had chosen an appropriate term. And to how many meetings of a similar nature will it apply? Many—and of those who are church members too—seldom, if ever, attend these gatherings when the pastor is expected to be absent, who, if his presence is anticipated, especially if he is a favorite with them, (as *our* pastor is with all the members of his flock) never remain away unless unavoidable circumstances render it necessary. They seem to think that their presence is not needed, and so they'll enjoy a little vacation also. This may be flattering to the minister, as showing the regard of his people for him, but certainly is not greatly calculated to inspire him with a very high opinion of himself as a successful instructor of his flock as to their duty. It wouldn't be very encouraging to his mind, or cheering to his heart, if some one should write to him, saying: "While we are all very glad, our dear pastor, to give you a month for rest and recreation, yet we are impatient for your return, because the vacation seems to be confined not merely to you and your family, but to include many of the church members besides. The prayer meeting is so thinly attended that there are hardly enough of us to keep warm. We are like good king David, in his old age, when it is said of him that 'he got no heat'; and if it were not for the pleasure with which we look forward to your restoration to us, we should feel like taking a 'vacation' too."

A letter in such a strain as that would, we imagine, be rather a doleful message to him. And yet, how often is it that the state of affairs is just such as would thus be represented?"

"Brethren, these things ought not so to be." The prayer meeting is the place for us to come to call down blessings from Heaven, and not from the pastor—to seek the favor of our Master, and not of the one he has placed over us. We go there, if our motives are good, to meet Jesus, and not a man. And Jesus—it is a blessed thought, too—Jesus never takes a "vacation." He is always with us, and ready to draw near to us, whenever we are prepared to draw near to him. It is in obedience to his command, given through His Apostle, to "forsake not the assembling of ourselves together," that we meet in this manner, and we have his promise, "There am I in the midst," to encourage us, and make us sure that what we do will not be in vain. Let us, then, do our duty in this matter, "looking unto Jesus," and not on one of his ministers; and let us have done, forever, with "vacation prayer meetings."

California Prison Commission.

This association has now been in operation for six months, and seems destined to be a success. The Trustees held their last quarterly meeting a few days ago, when the agent, Mr. Woodworth, presented his report, showing the work performed by him for the three months. He visits the city Prison every morning, before the opening of the Police court, for the purpose of affording such assistance to any poor and friendless prisoners confined there as is proper, and within his means to give. The County jail is visited for a similar purpose; also the State Prison at San Quentin. A Sabbath is usually spent at the latter, and religious service held, at which about one hundred and fifty attend, taking, apparently, great interest in the exercises. Some from all these places call upon the agent, after their release, when he endeavors to supply them with such advice and material aid as circumstances render proper and expedient. The chief aim is to assist them to get respectable employment.

The following are some of the figures contained in the report: Number of prisoners conversed with for counsel, etc., 412; many of these have been met frequently. Number assisted in various ways, while in prison or after their release, 106; number supplied with board, 15; with clothing, 4; with means to leave the city, 14; released from imprisonment through the efforts of the agent, 32; visits to the office of the Commission, 100; visits to the State Prison by the agent, 5; to the County Jail, 44; to the City Prison, 81.

Numerous letters and articles for publication have been written; about 1,000 business calls made, and $288 50 in money collected. This last is about $175 less than the expenses of the quarter, leaving a debt of that amount, which must remain and increase without liberal (not excessive) contributions from the friends of the cause. It is a good work, and needs to be sustained. Similar associations, in the East, have come to be considered indispensable, and so it should be with this. Its work is one of public economy, both morally and otherwise, and commends itself to the sympathy of all who love their fellow men, and who desire their redemption from the consequences of sin.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE, to be found in another column.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

— The California Christian Sabbath Society held its annual meeting last Thursday; altered its constitution, and chose an excellent corps of officers, Board of Managers, and publishing committee. Sunday evening, June 10th, the Society held a mass meeting at Calvary Church. The house was crowded in every part, and many stood in the aisles and at the doors throughout all the exercises. The Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Cooper. The Secretary read the report, The Rev. Dr. Cheney made an address of forty minutes on the nature of the institution, the necessity of it, and the method of observing the christian Sabbath. This was an able, forcible, and emphatic speech. The Rev. Mr. Afflerbach then spoke a half hour, concerning the German population of the state and nation, its characteristics, its prejudices, and its position on the question of keeping the Sabbath. This speech was an interesting one, and made its impression. It was closed with the statement that a German now keeping up his business on Sundays, would give the society a hundred dollars to carry out its objects and close all places of business on the Lord's day. The last address was made by the Rev. Dr. Stone. He was limited in time, but not in tone, quality, and strength. His address made a marked impression by its terse and intense utterances.

A collection was taken at the close of the meeting. This part of the proceedings was introduced by a few timely remarks from the Hon. H. P. Coon, the presiding officer of the meeting and the President of the society. On the whole, the meeting was a success, and we may regard the work of the society as nobly begun.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREEN STREET SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the Green Street School was held last Sunday. A large congregation was present. The singing, recitation, and addresses were all in good taste—brief and interesting. The reports of the various officers were made through the Superintendent. The Superintendent's report will be given in full next week. Judge Sawyer and Mr. Bissell made the addresses. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: For Superintendent, H. H. Laurence; Assistant Superintendent, Philo Mills; Librarian, J. W. J. Pierson; Secretary, Mr. Gardner. The chapel was handsomely decorated with flowers for the occasion. One who has been connected with Sunday Schools on this coast many years said it was the best thing of the kind he had ever seen here.

— A correspondent of the *Congregationalist*, writing from Vermont, makes the following remark, which may be a hint to somebody. He had mentioned that the Vermont University had failed to secure Dr. Bartlett for President, but he says, "as she has such men as Dr. Shedd, Dr. N. G. Clark, and *Dr. I. E. Dwinell* on her list of Alumni, she ought to have Presidents enough and to spare.

NEW CHURCH.—An Ecclesiastical Council met at Benicia June 5th; Dr. A. L. Stone, Moderator; Rev. George Mooar, Scribe. Seventeen persons were constituted a Church of Christ, according to their request. Four of this number joined by profession of faith, the fruit of a religious interest prevailing in the Benicia Seminary. The Hall was well filled in the evening. Sermon was preached by Dr. Stone; Constituting exercises by Rev. Geo. Mooar; Charge to Church by Rev. E. G. Beckwith; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. I. E. Dwinell. The services closed with Communion. Steps have been taken toward building a church edifice. We bid our brethren there God speed. This church is a Congregational one.

— The new Methodist Church in Austin, Nevada, will be built of brick—61 feet eight inches long by 40 feet wide. In the rear of this a school room, 45 by 22 feet. It is designed to place on the tower a bell of 3,000 pounds weight.... The audience room of our church in Santa Clara is now under contract for completion. It will cost some $6,000 to finish the house.—*Advocate.*

— A correspondent from Camptonville inquires whether Judge Smith of whom we spoke as speaking in revivals in Boston, is the one who was formerly resident in that town. We presume, from the following, which we find in the *Evangel* correspondence, he is the same person: "Henry F. Durant, the converted lawyer, whose wonderful transition is creating so much sensation, is doing us great service at these meetings. He bids fair to become as effective in the pulpit as he has been popular at the bar. His brother, Judge Wm. F. Smith, recently of your city, is now, as a new convert from the bench to the pulpit, also engaged with him, and preached a very solemn and impressive discourse to us last week. These two strong men, who are own brothers, (Mr. Durant having changed his name) are doing valiant service for the Master. Mr. D. was converted in response to the dying request of his only child, and, when Judge S. came to visit him, he, like Andrew, took his brother to Jesus."

BAPTIST ITEMS.—The glorious work in the Third Church has gone on with increased interest and power. Since our last issue thirteen more conversions have been announced, and many others are inquiring. .... Rev. Professor Mark Bailey and family arrived by the last steamer. Professor Bailey's life has been devoted to the cause of education in the East, and he is highly distinguished in his department. We trust the Lord has a great work for him to do in our denomination upon this coast..... The San Pablo brethren are taking steps in the matter of raising funds and settling a pastor.—*Evangel.*

EPISCOPAL ITEMS.—The *Pacific Churchman* has made its appearance. It is to be published weekly. It is a little more than half the size of the PACIFIC, and is furnished at the same price. We welcome it as increasing our knowledge of religious movements on this coast.....19 persons were confirmed in the Church of the Advent May 20th.... During the past year, a beautiful church edifice has been erected for Calvary Parish, Santa Cruz. The spacious lot, sufficient, also, to furnish sites for a rectory and school house, was given by Mrs. Joseph Boston. Mr. Boston, in addition to a donation of $500, gave, also, the stained glass windows (which were made in New York) and the Font.... A Sunday School has been kept up at San Juan by a lady, who is a devoted member of the church. A young man, taking Watsonville and San Juan, might find a most interesting field of missionary labor and be well supported.... Three clergymen at the East have accepted calls to labor in this diocese, and will probably arrive in a few months. .... The list of Episcopal clergy in the State numbers 27.

— The Rev. J. S. Wylie has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at San Jose, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Mr. Wylie has been supplying this church for the past few months, and his call was unanimous.... The First Presbyterian Sunday School has elected R. J. Trumbull Superintendent.... Rev. C. G. Ames has not accepted a permanent position at Santa Cruz.—*Bulletin.*

— If anything could condemn to shame and ridicule the spiritualism of this State it would be the following specimen of the deliverances of the recent spiritualistic convention at San Jose. This is one of the planks in their platform: "That while we reverence the Great First Cause, or Deific Soul of the universe, we consider his character and qualities as inscrutable to us, only as made manifest by our own consciousness and the external works of nature."

— We regret to learn that Rev. E. B. Walsworth, of the Pacific Female College, met with a somewhat serious accident near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., resulting in a fracture of a leg, making it impossible for him to attend the meetings of the General Assembly at St. Louis. It is not expected that the fracture will cause permanent lameness.

— The new Congregational church edifice at Copperopolis is to be dedicated next Sunday.

— The Young Men's Christian Association are appealing to the christian public of this city for $40,000 to erect a building for their excellent objects. We hope for their immediate and abundant success.

— The California Bible Society make an appeal for $10,000 to liquidate the debt on the Bible House, so that the whole income of the House may go to the Bible work.

— The Council for the installation of the Rev. Dr. Stone will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Installation services this evening at a quarter before eight o'clock, at the First Congregational Church.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

—To our list of new churches are to be added, this week, one of 28 members, at New Orleans, and one at Eaglesville, Ct., of 14 members.

— Among the large accessions to the eastern churches in May may be mentioned the following: Fitchburg (Calvinistic Ch.) 106; Waitsfield, Vt., 31; Plymouth Ch., Brooklyn, (Mr. Beecher's) 90—14 of whom were immersed; First Church, Pittsfield, Mass., 54, and South Church, in the same place, nearly as many; First Church, Rockville, Ct., 32; Clinton, Ct., 52; High St., Providence, 26; South Church, Brooklyn, 36; Elm Place, 24; Clinton Avenue, 21; Church of the Pilgrims, 60. Church in Jersey City, 53, and church in Newark, 16; Central Church, Philadelphia, 26; Peoria, Ill., 40; Jackson, Mich., 65; church in East Cleveland, O., 31.

— Dr. Bardwell, formerly Missionary to India, died at Oxford, Mass., of injuries received in the burning of his house.... Rev. J. R. Adams, D. D., formerly of Gorham, Me., died at Northampton, Mass., and was buried at Andover.

Miscellaneous.

— The General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance will be held this year at Amsterdam, Holland, commencing August 26th, and continuing eight or nine days. The members will be divided into five sections, which will severally report upon the present condition of Christianity, the relations of Christianity to human society, Christianity and science, Christianity and heathenism. The Dutch committee promises large hospitality to the members of the Conference, and say: "Our land has from the first been the home of true faith and real freedom; and hence it is now looking forward with strong desires to the blessing of the approaching conference of the friends and members of the Evangelical Alliance. The great object of this alliance is in fact popular in our land; and, therefore, we can promise with confidence that we shall not fall behind the Christians of other countries in a hospitable reception of the members of the Alliance. All due efforts shall be made to realize the great idea which the Conference has in view, that thuse we may help in the building up of the one Christian communion to the honor of Jesus Christ."

— The Rev. Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English clergyman, talks of coming to this country this year.

— Nearly $10,000 were distributed by the Philadelphia Conference, at its recent session, to the worn out preachers, their widows, and children. The total amount of benevolent contributions was over eighty thousand dollars.

— An American letter writer in England, having intimated that Mr. Spurgeon was aiming to form a new sect, to be called after his own name, Mr. Spurgeon replies in the *Sword and Trowel*, "There is no word in the world so hateful to our heart as that word 'Spurgeonism,' and no thought further from our soul than that of forming a new sect."

— George H. Stuart, Esq., has gone to Europe for his health.

— Mr. Daniel Drew, a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, and well known from his large connection with steamboat navigation on the Hudson, has donated the munificent sum of $250,000 for the endowment of a Methodist Theological Seminary, at Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., his former home and his present country residence. The institution will be called "The Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

— Rev. Dr. Huntington, a prominent Episcopalian minister of Boston, is making an earnest appeal for the erection of a *free* Episcopal Church in that city, on the ground that vast numbers of persons neglect the services of the Sabbath, but "the Church does not go out after them, as the Saviour has commanded her, nor ever set open doors for them to come in."

Revival Intelligence.

— A correspondept in Baltimore, Maryland, says: "Twelve persons were received into the Twelfth Presbyterian church, Baltimore, (the Rev. Mr. Maxwell's,) on examination last Sabbath week. Others in the congregation are inquiring the way to Christ, and it is to be hoped they may be gathered into the fold of the Redeemer."

— The *Presbyterian Banner* says: "A precious revival has visited the church of Barnesville, Presbytery of St. Clairsville. Fifty-three persons have been added to that church, mostly on profession of faith."

—A correspondent of the *Presbyter* says: "At the late communion of the Third Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, Indiana, twenty-four persons were added to the church, of whom nineteen were on profession, making a total of fifty-five received on profession, as the gathered fruit of the recent work of grace in that church; and a total accession to the membership of ninety-eight during the year."

— Another correspondent says: "The First Presbyterian church of Vincennes, Indiana, is enjoying a most delightful season of grace. I have been preaching each night for eleven nights, and God has been pleased to give us sweet testimonials of his love in refreshing the hearts of his people, and in converting some precious souls. Some fourteen have been added to the church, all but two on profession of their faith, among these some new families, parents; and children. God has not forgotten to be gracious unto us. Our meetings are still going on. Within three years our church has increased from fifty-five to one hundred and seven members."

— The *North-Western Presbyterian* has the following item: "The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Hillsborough, Illinois, writes:—'We are in the midst of a very deep and powerful work of grace in the Hillsborough church. About seventy have made a profession of faith within the last three weeks.' The Academy at that place, we are also pleased to learn, is in very successful operation."

— ORIENT, L. I.—The Congregational church in this place has been spiritually honored. Evening meetings for prayer were appointed by the church, then without a pastor, early in the month of February. These meetings gave place, about the middle of the month, to a preaching service, which was continued, with constant indications of the Divine presence, every evening, Saturday evenings excepted, for five successive weeks. The work of conviction and conversion proceeded with great rapidity and power. With two or three exceptions, all who attended this course of services, profess to entertain a hope in Christ. On the last Sabbath, May 6th, thirty-nine persons—eleven heads of families—were received into the church on profession of their faith.

— SARATOGA, N. Y.—A powerful revival has been experienced in this great Summer resort. It embraces the four evangelical churches, and there are more than 200 conversions.

— LARGE ACCESSION.—The First Ward Presbyterian church, Syracuse, N. Y., has recently received an accession of fifty to its membership; forty-one by profession and nine by letter. Twenty-one of the number received baptism.

— Mr. S. A. Hitchcock, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts, but born, and now residing at Brimfield, has given to the Congregational society of Brimfield a fund of $5,000, the annual income to be applied to the better support of an "evangelical orthodox Trinitarian Congregational minister."

— WILLIAMSBURG.—At the New England church nineteen new communicants were received last Sabbath, on profession of their faith. This church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, son of Dr. Bacon of New Haven.

— FITCHBURG.—One hundred and six individuals are to unite with Rev. Alfred Emerson's church next Sabbath; forty-five of these are heads of families.

Sunday-School Clippings.

HINTS FOR MAINTAINING ORDER IN THE CLASS.—1. Always be in your seat at least two minutes before the exercises commence.

2. Never absent yourself without sending previous notice to the superintendent

3. Sit where you can see all your scholars at a glance.

4. Speak in soft, quiet tones.

5. Allow no talking, except about the lesson.

6. Permit no one to leave the classes except in cases of necessity.

7. Teach intelligently, earnestly, prayerfully, expecting to bring your scholars to Christ at once.—*S. S. Times.*

The *Christian Times*, of Chicago, tells of a most interesting and remarkable Bible class connected with the Sunday School of the Second Baptist Church of that city. Its first anniversary was held on the first Sabbath in April. The class originated with a band of young ladies and gentlemen, and at the close of the year nearly three hundred were in attendance on several Sabbaths. During the year, *fifty-two* of its members confessed Christ—one for each Sabbath. The teacher has led his class through the history of Joseph, and is now in the midst of the history of Moses. His manner is well calculated to inform and develop the mind, and to impress and win the heart. His class forms the head and core of the young people's prayer meeting, which, for interest and attendance, is not equalled in the city.

Temperance Items.

Major-General and Brigadier-General Howard have joined the Sons of Temperance.... C. Edwards Lester, the author of the "Glory and Shame of England," has become a Temperance advocate. He lately gave a touching account of his reformation .... Rev. B. W. Noel and Rev. C. H. Spurgeon have enrolled themselves in the Temperance ranks.. .Rev. J. A. Davidson, formerly in this State, is lecturing now in Michigan.... A bill, conferring on the Metropolitan Health Board, in New York and Brooklyn, the sole right to give or withhold licences, has passed the New York Legislature. The new Board have fixed the first-class license at two hundred and fifty dollars, and the license of ale and beer at one hundred dollars. No grocery is to be licensed. It is expected that four thousand out of ten thousand bars will be closed by the Act.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

— The People's Omnibus Line, in opposition to the street railroad cars, commenced running on Monday, 3d inst. The only route taken at present is by way of Second and Howard streets to the Mission. As soon, however, as they receive their new omnibuses, now building, they will be prepared to carry on the war into all parts of the city. They have been well patronized so far, and we think that this raising of fares by the railroad companies may not prove so paying an institution as it was intended to be when started.

— The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *Golden Age*, sailed from this port on Saturday, 9th inst., with a pretty full number of passengers and a large amount in treasure.

— Preparations for the coming Fourth of July are now going forward, and the prospects now are good for having a grand celebration.

— The following are the ruling prices for fruit, as quoted by Weston & Co., in the Pacific Fruit Market: Apples, $2 50@$3 ₱ box—dried, 11@15 cents ₱ lb; new, 20@25 cents ₱ lb; Apricots, 40@50 cents ₱ lb; Pears, (new) 20@25 cents ₱ lb; dried, 15@20 cents ₱ lb; Peaches, (dried) 12½@20 cents ₱ lb; Plums, (new) 40@50 cents ₱ lb; dried, 15@20 cents ₱ lb; Cherries, 15@25 cts ₱ lb; Currants, 25@30 cents ₱ lb; Figs, (California, dried,) 25@35 cents ₱ lb—foreign, (dried) 25@35 cents ₱ lb; Gooseberries, 8@15 cents ₱ lb; Strawberries, 25@30 cents ₱ lb; Raspberries, 30@35 cents ₱ lb; Blackberries, 15@25 cents ₱ lb; Oranges, $2@$3 ₱ 100; Lemons, $1 50 ₱ dozen; Limes, 50 cents ₱ dozen; Pineapples, 75 cents each.

— The first crop of strawberries, which were very fine, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, are now about gone, and the second crop are coming into market, and are superior to any heretofore grown in this vicinity. Yesterday we were shown a quantity of the new crop grown in the field of Mr. H. Imus, the largest and finest of the variety—Longworth Prolific—we have ever seen, each berry being as large as a good sized walnut, and of a deep solferino hue. The amount sold of first crop, by Mr. Imus, is about one thousand quarts. Mr. Heller sold, of first crop, two thousand seven hundred quarts, and Mr. Hinds, also sold, of first crop, one thousand two hundred quarts; Mrs. Foreman also sold a quantity, but we did not ascertain the amount. These sales—5,000 quarts, at 25 cents per quart—amount to about $1,250 for a week's work. At first, the berries were sold at three bits per quart, which would increase the aggregate. Farmers and gardeners can readily see that there is profit in even such a small fruit as strawberries. The yield this year, of the three patches mentioned, will be about 25,000 quarts, returning $5,250 in cash.

— Santa Cruz, like all other California towns, is somewhat afflicted with the *genus* Bummer. It is strange that this class can thrive here, and continue to increase, while labor is so much in demand as at present. We see notices posted "Hands Wanted," for lime kilns, haying, hauling, and working in mills, every day, yet almost any morning, early, a few old "soaks," and some young "bloats," may be seen tumbling out of the "Hay Hotel," or an old coach on Mission Street. It is a disgrace and a shame that any man should waste his youthful health and strength in loafing about with no object or aim in life.—*Sentinel.*

— We saw a load of hay offered for sale yesterday, says the Gold Hill *News*, and as we had something to do with this article last year, we inquired the price. We found the article ranged from $30 to $40 per ton. Last year at this time it was fetching from $60 to $70. We then started out to make other inquiries, and found this difference in prices in regard to other articles: Potatoes, that were selling for 8 cents per pound last year, now fetch but 2½ cents. Flour, that sold readily for $14 per hundred, now sells for $7. Barley, that sold for 12 cents per pound, drags heavily in sale at 4 cents. So much and so far have prices changed.

— It is believed, says the Vancouver *Register*, that there is no establishment in Oregon or Washington Territory at which potters' (or stone) ware is made. There was an attempt made in Oregon some time since to manufacture stone ware, but the clay used not being suited to the purpose, the attempt was a failure. The little stone ware now used in Oregon and Washington is brought from California, and is sold here at what we regard as high prices—too high to justify its extensive use.

— The late rains, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, having thoroughly soaked the soil, and started weeds to grow, plows are now running in every direction. Some farmers are plowing alluvial bottom lands for beans, from which heavy crops of hay were cut. A large number of fields in this vicinity, grown with early barley, cut for hay, are now being planted with beans, peas, buckwheat, and other summer crops. It is unusual to plant these crops so late in the season.

— A banquet in honor of Hon Anson Burlingame, American Minister to China, and Gen. Van Valkenberg, American Minister to Japan, was given by the principal Chinese houses in this city —Tung Yu & Co., Chy Lung & Co., and Wing Wo Sang & Co.—at the Hong Heong Restaurant, on Tuesday evening of last week. It was a great and sumptuous affair. The restaurant was elegantly decorated for the occasion. All that a liberal hospitality could do to honor the distinguished guests of the evening was done.

— The Columbia River, says the Vancouver *Register*, has been remarkably high for the time of year. It has reached a point only three inches below the highest of last year. It seldom reaches its extreme height before the middle of June. Though now receding, it may be expected to rise again when the snows from the main Columbia come down.

BOSH.—Among other things said in the Tabernacle, says the *Vedette*, was something after the following style, by the Trustee-in-Trust: "Any government of the earth attempting to lay hands on the priesthood will sink into Hell. Joseph Smith holds the keys of Heaven, and no man or woman can enter there without his permission." So it appears that Smith has usurped Peter's place.

— The Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, through an advertisement in the *Sentinel*, request bids for the furnishing of 250,000 hard burned brick, for the new court house to be erected in that county. The work will be speedily commenced in conformity with plans and specifications recently adopted. The location of the building is not yet decided upon.

— While at the steamer landing the other day we noticed an immense pile of cans and boxes, and found by inquiry that they were return boxes and cans from San Francisco to Oroville, to F. Corder's turpentine and resin factory. We are also informed that this establishment has been enlarged to the capacity of 300 gallons of turpentine and 14,000 pounds of resin per day.—*Marysville Appeal.*

— The *National* is informed that there is more timber used in the tunnels and shafts of the celebrated Gould and Curry mine than there was in all the buildings of Virginia City, when it was finished—a year ago. A person can travel fifty miles under ground in the above mine. No wonder wood is scarce over that way.

— The *Mariposa Gazette* says a large party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering nineteen persons, passed through that place on Monday, the 4th inst., for the Yo Semite Valley. They hailed from Santa Cruz, had a baggage wagon, and were well fixed for "roughing it" in the mountains.

— The failure of the Oriental Commercial Bank, limited, in London, is noted; this is to be distinguished from the Oriental Bank Corporation, an old and wealthy institution, with a paid up capital of £15,000,000.

— Brigham Young is building a cotton factory at St. George, the Dixie land of Utah. It is now approaching completion. There is considerable cotton raised in south western Utah.

— A dispatch has been received, stating that General Grant has directed that three more regiments of United States troops be sent from the East to Arizona.

— Nineteen China women left this city by the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, on Saturday, the 2d inst., to avoid prosecution now going on against their class.

— There were 233 interments in this city last month, of which 190 died in the city proper, 18 were still born and 16 were from the country.

— The *Argus* says an idea prevails in some portions of this State that spiritualism is rampant in San Jose. This is not true. It has but few adherents among us.

— The number of rainy days in Humboldt Co., since September, is eighty-three. Total amount of water, forty-seven and one half inches during the season.

— James M. Thompson, at Suscol, has an orchard of 2,000 cherry trees.

Telegraphic.

— The funeral of Lieutenant General Scott, at West Point, June 2d, was largely attended by distinguished army and navy officers, Congressmen, delegations, etc. The Episcopal burial service was read, without any address, by Chaplain French and Bishop Potter, and the remains buried with suitable military honors. The day was generally observed throughout the country....There has been a Fenian invasion of Canada during the past week, but the accounts of it are very conflicting. It is at least safe to say that the Fenians got the worst of it. The project of invasion was conceived by one of the Fenian factions and executed against the wish of Stephens, the "Head Center." The U. S. Government seems to have acted in good faith in the matter, and have used all diligence, when informed of the trouble, to preserve neutrality. It declines, however, to give up the Fenian prisoners it took, into the hands of the Canadians....The British steamer *Union* had arrived in New York with 15 cases of cholera on board. It had lost 33 passengers on the voyage....Twenty-four negroes were killed in the Memphis riot. ....The offering of the California Wool Association was fairly attended by dealers. The quality of wool was not at all desirable. Best quality brought a fair price, but poor descriptions sold low, as a whole. However, the sale was satisfactory, and all offered was sold. Prices ranged from 71½ to 35c.

Miscellaneous.

—The Lieutenant General's *penchant* for superior horse flesh is in a fair way of being gratified to a considerable extent. On the 13th of May there arrived in Washington a magnificent horse, which was sent by the Mexican General Carvajal, as a present to General Grant. The horse is a descendant from pure Arabian stock, and is the same that Gen. Carvajal rode through all his campaigns. The Washington policemen have to keep an eye on the General, as he occasionally manifests an inclination to violate the ordinance against fast driving—an irresistible impulse in that direction having brought him into an intimate acquaintance with the workings of the Police Court at the Capital.

— The State Department has received advices from Madeira that thousands of honest, hard working laborers of that island are desirous of emigrating to this country, but have not the means of doing so. Our Consul at Funchal states that if a part of their passage money should be advanced to them by parties in this country, at least 10,000 of them would be prepared to leave immediately.

— A coal company near Honesdale, Pa., has now piled up in its yards 350,000 tons of coal—probably the largest heap ever collected. It would require 260 miles of cars to remove the stock.

— With a few unimportant amendments, the Senate passed the House bill providing for the coinage of five cent pieces. The bill requires the withdrawal from circulation of the three and five cent postal currency.

— The mammoth iron clad *Northumberland* has at length been successfully launched at Blackwall. The various attempts to accomplish this occupied exactly a month, at a cost of more than $100,000.

— A year or two ago some enterprising person succeeded in rolling iron in thinner sheets than had ever before been seen. He sent some specimens to England and the British workmen have since tried their best to out-roll their rivals, and have succeeded. We believe they have produced two thinner specimens. The last of these weighs only 36-100 of a grain to the square inch! It would require 200 sheets of this thickness to make up the thickness of a sheet of note paper!

— The organist and choir of the parish church at Grandborough, Warwickshire, England, have been prosecuted for singing "Pope's Ode" ("Vital Spark") during a funeral service in the church contrary to the expressed wish of the curate.

— The cigar shaped steamers have proved to be good sea going vessels. The *W. S. Winans* made a fine passage between Havre and New Haven on the 28th of May, meeting the heaviest waves without any perceptible roll.

— Castle Thunder, Richmond, Virginia, is being fitted up for a tobacco factory, and the Libby Prison is undergoing transformation into a grocery and commission warehouse.

— The bill opening the public lands of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida to settlement under the Homestead Law, without regard to color, and extending the benefits of this act to the late rebels who take the oath of future allegiance, was debated and passed.

— Sherman spoke two hours in advocacy of his bill on consolidating the public debt.

— It is estimated that 18,000 elephants are yearly killed to supply Sheffield alone with ivory.

— Brigham Young is said to have 10,000 men in Utah capable of bearing arms.

CURE, FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take, during the day, a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

DECAY'S EFFACING FINGER will never mar the Teeth that are brushed daily with Odoriferous *SOZODONT*. It lends a floral fragrance to the breath as well as protects the Teeth from corrosion and decomposition.

☞ Go and see Bradley & Rulofson's new style Patent Enameled Card Picture, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. *

MARRIED.

In this city, June 4th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Henry Hoffman to Sophie Metzler, both of San Francisco.

At Murphy's, May 31st, by Rev. J. McGowan, Hon. Isaac Ayer, of Mokelumne Hill, to Miss Sarah E. Shearer, of Murphy's.

At Mud Springs, May 27th, Rev. Jesse Green to Mrs. Margaret Green.

At Dutch Flat, May 29th, F. P. Jones to Harriet Fitzgerald.

DIED.

In this city, June 3d, Blanche V., infant daughter of William and Mary Taylor, aged 7 months and 6 days.

In this city, June 5th, William Murray, a native of the county Cork, Ireland, aged 65 years.

In this city, June 6th, Virginia Frances, daughter of David and Margaret Kerr, aged 10 months and 5 days.

In El Dorado County, April 24th, Geo. R McIntire, a native of Ohio, aged 36 years.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH

READ The Testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the Sozodont for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Ch., Fifth Avenue.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D, Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane Street.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

From Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentrifice, known as VAN BUSKIRK'S "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

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San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 408 Front street.

Flour, extra, ₱ bbl.	5 50 @ 5 75
Do Superfine	5 00 @ 5 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb.	3 00 @ 3 25
Wheat, ₱ 100 lb.	1 50 @ 1 75
Oats, choice, ₱ 100 lb.	1 90 @ 2 00
Barley, ₱ 100 lb.	— 75 @ — 85
Beans, ₱ lb.	— 3 @ — 5½
Potatoes, ₱ lb. new	— 1 @ — 1½
Hay, ₱ ton	12 00 @ 18 00
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 8 @ — —
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 10 @ — —
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 8 @ — —
Veal	— 8 @ — 8½
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb.	— 5 @ — —
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 12½ @ — —

Groceries, Etc.

Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb.	— 14 @ — 14½
Do China, ₱ lb.	— 10½ @ — 11½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb.	— 22½ @ — 23
Do Rio, ₱ lb.	— 22½ @ — 23½
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb.	— 90 @ — 120
Do Green ₱ lb.	— 80 @ — 1 50
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb.	— 10 @ — —
China Rice, ₱ lb.	— 6½ @ — 8½
Coal Oil, ₱ gall.	— 80 @ — 85½
Candles, ₱ lb.	— 21 @ — 24
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb.	— 37½ @ — 38
Isthmus do ₱ lb.	— 43 @ — 45
Cheese, California, ₱ lb.	— 13 @ — 14
Eggs, ₱ doz.	— @ — 45
Lard, ₱ lb.	— 18 @ — 19
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb.	— 19 @ — 20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	— 9 @ — 13½

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but LYON'S. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

S. T.-1860-X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. S. Liteh, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and has also the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. Look closely. Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1 00.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

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PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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(BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

An Institution designed to prepare Young and Middle Aged Men for an Active and Successful

BUSINESS LIFE.

This is the Largest, Most Complete and Thorough Institution of the kind on the Coast, and

The Only Commercial College which is Conducted on Actual Business Principles.

Its great system of Business Training is endorsed by the Most Eminent Financiers and Business Men of the Nation.

REGULAR BANKS AND BUSINESS OFFICES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.

By which we are enabled to fit our Students in the Best Possible Manner and Shortest Possible Time, for Active Business Life.

Those in pursuit of a

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,

Should examine the merits of this College. Send for

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Giving full particulars of the College, besides containing other important and interesting matter. Sent free to all desiring it. Further particulars can be had by calling at the College, or addressing

E. P. HEALD,
President Business College,
San Francisco.

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SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES, Etc., Etc., Etc.,
No. 317 Washington Street,
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

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AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools
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POLICIES ISSUED ON EVERY PLAN USED BY OTHER COMPANIES AND ON MORE FAVORABLE TERMS.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers of the Pacific Branch.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
GEO. W. MORGAN,
N. J. STREET. oliciters.

mh8-1stf

SAN FRANCISCO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in March, 1861.
Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

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Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

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Ja 7

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$750,000
Deposit in San Francisco..... 75,000

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OF NEW YORK.
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The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs, DONOHOE, HALSTON & Co.,

$75,000 Each,

As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure

BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE
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And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.

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sept21-1stf

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
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This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

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The Original Inventor of the Sewing Machine, was awarded the
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Recently held in London, over 250 kinds of Sewing Machines entered for competition from all parts of the world.

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They are Simple, Strong and Durable, not at all liable to get out of order, and adapted to all grades of work. The best machines for FAMILY USE, yet produced. Make a perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric. Every one should see the HOWE MACHINE, before purchasing any other.

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No. 3 Montgomery Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC
INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD.....$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.....$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of Insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire.....$12,972,949
Marine..... 484,409

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord, Alex. Weill, Abm. Seligman, Anson G. Stiles, John G. Bray, A. Hayward, D. W. C. Rice, C. Meyer, D. J. Oliver, Alpheus Bull, W. C. Ralston, John Wightman, L. Sachs, Frederick Billings, S. M. Wilson, Morton Cheesman, William Hooper, John B. Newton, Edward Martin, D. O. Mills, L. B. Benchley, Moses Heller, William Scholle, Louis McLane, Oliver Eldridge, A. B. Forbes, J. G. Kellogg, G. W. Bell, Chas. Mayne, Lloyd Tevis, T. L. Barker, James De Fremery, William Sherman, John O. Earl, Alfred Borel, G. T. Lawton, E. L. Goldstein, Moses Ellis, P. L. Weaver, David Stern. H. Hansemann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.

H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

jan25-1stf

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

Marine and Fire Insurance.
—THE—
CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital - - $200,000.
Office, 318 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CONTINUE TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST
MARINE RISKS
—ON—
Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, Commissions, and Profits.
Also, Against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
—ON—
Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.
In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.
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mh23-1f

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN
Gold Coin.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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WM. PIERCE, Pres't.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
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THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap.* It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.

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STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7ly

GEO. H. POWERS, M. D.,
LATE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams in Ophthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at
626 CALIFORNIA STREET,
and will give exclusive attention to treatment of
DISEASES OF THE EYE.
Office Hours—10½ to 12, and from 2 to 4, P.M.
Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. S. Beardsley, Esq., San Francisco. je7ls2m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
Through Line to New York,
Carrying the United States Mail



LEAVE PULSON STREET WHARF, at 11

LITERARY NOTICES.

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT. By the Rev. Dr. Hamlin. Boston, Henry Hoyt, Publisher.

This little treatise has been sent us in a small pocket pamphlet. It is well for every family to have one. We have no doubt that it is one of the best things ever published on the treatment of cholera. It was eminently successful as applied in Constantinople.

"A Message from the Border Land, to Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars." Philadelphia, Garrigues & Co., 148 South Fourth Street. This small pamphlet is intended to encourage Sunday School Teachers, by an instance of success. A copy for examination will be sent, free of charge, by the publishers, to any Sunday School Superintendent.

Dr. Miller's Duck Story.

The late Dr. Miller, of Princeton, as all his students will remember, abounded in anecdotes, which he related to his classes from year to year, to illustrate the points made in his lectures. One of them occurs to us just now, as specially applicable to the new converts which have recently come into the churches within the bounds of our circulation: A celebrated judge in Virginia was, in his earlier years, skeptical to the truth of the Bible, and especially to the reality of experimental religion. He had a favorite servant who accompanied him in his travels round his circuit. As they passed from court-house to court-house, they frequently conversed on the subject of religion, the servant, Harry, venturing at times to remonstrate with his master against his infidelity. As the judge had confidence in Harry's honesty and sincerity, he asked him a great many questions as to how he felt and what he thought on various points. Amongst other things Harry told his master that he was often very sorely tempted and tried by the devil. The judge asked Harry to explain how it happened that the devil attacked him (Harry), who was so pious a man, so sorely, whilst he allowed himself, who was an infidel and a sinner, to pass unnoticed and untempted. Harry asked, "Are you right sure, master, that he does let you pass without troubling you?" "Certainly I am," replied the judge; I have no dealings with him at all. I do not even so much as know that there is any such being in existence as the devil. If there is any such being he never troubles me." "Well," said Harry, "I know that there is a devil, and that he tries me sorely at times." A day or two afterwards, when the judge had gotten through his docket, he concluded to go on a hunt for wild ducks on one of the streams which lay across his road homeward. Harry accompanied him. As they approached the river they espied a flock of ducks quietly floating on its surface. The judge stealthily crept up the bank and fired upon them, killing two or three and wounding as many others. He at once threw down his gun and made strenuous efforts, with the aid of clubs and stones, to secure the wounded ducks, whilst he permitted the dead ones to float on, for the time, unnoticed by him. Harry, as he sat on the seat of the carriage, watched his master's movement with deep interest, and when he returned, said to him; "Massa, whilst you was a splashin' in de water after dem wounded ducks, and lettin' de dead ones float on, it jist come into my mind, why it is dat de debil troubles me so much, whilst he lets you alone. You are like de dead ducks; he's sure he's got you safe. I'm like de wounded ones, trying to git away from him, and he's afraid I'll do it, so he makes all de fuss after me and jist lets you float on down de stream. He knows he can git you at any time; but he knows its now or never wid me. If you were to begin to flutter a little and show signs like you were again' to git away from him, he would make jist as big a splashin' after me."

The illustration struck the learned judge with great force, and led him to reinvestigate the grounds of his skepticism, and, through Harry's instrumentality, he was fully brought to sit with him at the feet of Jesus to learn of him. The illustration is a homely one, but it sets forth a great truth in the experiences of those who set out in the Christian course. They must expect to be assailed by Satan as they never were before. If he fails of success in causing their fall by the use of one form of temptation, he will try another. He is a cunning old fox. He has tried so long, and had so much to do with men, that he is now an adept in devising means to ruin them, and make them as miserable and degraded as himself. Young Christians, therefore, should not think it strange concerning the fiery trials which are to try them, as though some strange thing had happened to them, hitherto unknown methods of assault. As long as the devil feels that sinners are safe, and that he is sure to get them at last, he allows them to float on quietly upon an unruffled current; but the moment they attempt to throw off his yoke, and to assert their independence of him, they must expect his wrath to wax exceeding hot, and his assaults to fall thick and fast upon their heads. They should not be ignorant of his devices. He goes about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.—*Pres. Herald.*

Debt of Nations.

The following table, which represents the debt and population of all the prominent nations in the world (our own excepted), will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers. The debt is given in pounds sterling:

Countries.	*National Debt.*	*Population.*
United Kingdom	£790,000,000	29,000,000
Netherlands	93,000,000	3,000,000
Hamburg	4,600,000	222,000
France	400,000,000	36,500,000
Portugal	30,000,000	4,000,000
Spain	107,000,000	16,000,000
Austria	224,000,000	35,000,000
Belgium	26,000,000	4,500,000
Bavaria	26,000,000	4,600,000
Hanover	7,900,000	1,800,000
Brunswick	1,500,000	273,000
Saxony	9,500,000	2,100,000
Denmark	12,000,000	2,600,000
Greece	4,000,000	1,070,000
Russia	231,000,000	75,000,000
Prussia	42,000,000	18,000,000
Wurtemburg	5,000,000	1,700,000
Oldenburg	600,000	294,000
Brazil	15,500,000	7,760,000
Chili	1,500,000	1,400,000
Norway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sweden	1,700,000	3,700,000

PLEASURE OF GOOD ACTIONS.—After we have practiced good actions for a while, they become easy; and when they are easy we take pleasure in them; and when they please us we do them frequently; and, by frequency of acts, a thing grows into habit, and confirmed, is a kind of second nature; and so far as anything is natural, so far it is necessary, and we can hardly do otherwise—nay, we do it many times when we do not think of it.

THE FARM.

How to break a Colt.

The word "break" seems to imply that the young horse has a temper which must be *broken*, rather than a will that should be *trained* to act in unison with that of his master. The training of a horse should always proceed upon the principle that he is a rational animal—that is, that he has a will, affection, love of approbation, of caresses, and of sugar—intelligence, ability to comprehend cause and effect, to understand language and tones of voice, quickness to detect the temper of the man who handles him, to know if he is kind and loves him, or fretful, malicious or passionate and likely to hurt him. The horse is naturally timid, and his fears, if aroused, not only make him less manageable, but impair his judgment, making him see harm in almost everything.

The whip should be used as a wand of authority, as giving the trainer's arm a longer reach, and as a means of giving signals—very seldom as a rod of correction. When it is used to chastise, never threaten or let the horse know he is to be whipped, but, having him perfectly under control, so that his springs and struggles will do no harm, give him one or two severe, quick cuts. This must be done without the least spite—"more in sorrow than in anger"—and the training should be resumed exactly as if nothing had happened. If a man is never spiteful and angry with the colt, the horse will rarely or never show any real viciousness.

A colt, properly trained, comes to the age of three and a half or four years, halter broken, kind, fond of being handled and petted, and glad to see his master, who should have been in the habit of giving him an ear of corn, a sweet apple, a carrot, or lump of sugar, so frequently that he will follow him like a dog whenever he goes to the pasture. For the good of the horse, even unpleasant familiarities, such as his nose over one's shoulder, or in one's pocket, ought not to be sternly rebuked. Three ounces of sugar will, in our opinion, go farther towards breaking a colt, than a day's work with a whip. The colt being of such a character, he may be harnessed, putting on each piece of harness carefully, so as not to cause alarm, taking care always, should he show any alarm, to let him smell the article and look at it to his heart's content. The best place to harness a colt is a loose box, 9 or 10 feet square. The trainer should be deliberate, even tediously slow perhaps, if the colt is high strung. If he is very fractious, he may be Rarey-fied, so that he shall know definitely who is master. No person who is the least afraid of him, or who would jump or start when an attempt to kick, bite or strike might be made, should be allowed to have any intercourse with a horse in training. First put on a strong bridle, having measured his head and made it fit beforehand. It should be of a size to be put on and off easily, and have a smooth bit, wound with cotton cloth. It is well to accustom him to take a piece of wood into his mouth like a bit, repeatedly before putting on the bridle. This done, let him stand an hour not fastened, or give him a few turns about a circle, holding him by a 20-foot rein or rope. Previous lessons should have accustomed him to take various paces at the will of his trainer about such a ring, sugar or other dainty having been the reward of his well-doing. At the second lesson in harness, let an assistant take the line in centre of the circle, while the trainer takes the reins behind the colt, at first merely holding them, then letting him feel the weight of the hand on them, and finally guiding him, little by little, until he may be driven independently of the assistant, and beyond the circle.

When accustomed to the harness, standing and being exercised in it during one or two lessons each day for two days or a week, according to the disposition of the animal, he may be put into the thills, but neither the traces nor holdbacks hitched. Now let an assistant rock, rattle, and move the wagon a while, and then aid the trainer to move it forward, while the colt is made to walk slowly, letting him have his head and look at the wagon. Before attaching the traces, at the second lesson in harness perhaps, the trainer on the nigh side, and his assistant on the other, may grasp the thills, each with one hand, just in front of the tugs, letting the horse step forward and draw the wagon by the thills, and letting him feel his weight as much or little as desired. He may be backed somewhat in the same way. By his actions, one may easily judge when it will be safe to hitch him to the wagon. The vehicle selected should be one not heavy but strong, and which will run with little noise. One simple thing should be taught at a time, seldom two distinct ideas at one lesson. They should be daily repeated at each lesson until perfectly familiar, and, after each good performance, the horse should be caressed and rewarded. What a horse learns in this way he remembers, and he will quickly exhibit a really remarkable confidence in his master and alacrity to serve him.—*Ex.*

Odds and Ends.

WATER-PROOF BOOT SOLES.—If hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injuring it, applying it with a swab, and drying it in by the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or grease softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as those unprepared.

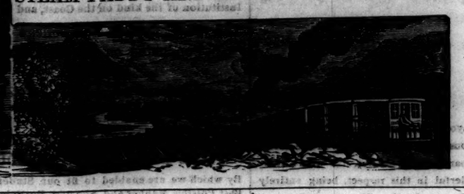
GRAVEL AND LIME FOR FOWLS.—It should be borne in mind that gravel should by all means be provided for fowls in winter, if they are shut up where they cannot obtain it, and especially when the earth is covered with snow. Their health greatly depends upon it. Lime, or old mortar is also necessary for laying hens. There cannot be eggs without shells, nor shells without the material is applied for them.—*Telegraph.*

REMEDY FOR CRIB BITING.—Get a piece of thin iron, or an old wheel tire, say one and three-quarters or two inches wide, and raise it in a parallel position about an inch above the edge of the front and back side of the feed box, by fastening it at the end and bracing it in the middle; and placed in this position the animal has nothing but the sharp edges of the box to catch hold of. And I assure you, from three or four months' experience, that you will find this remedy effectual.—JOHN P. HUTCHINSON, in *Country Gent.*

THE CUT WORM.—Dr. Fitch, Entomologist to the New York State Agricultural Society, recommends plowing or digging *late in the autumn* for killing cut worms.



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STATIONERY,
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New York Journals.
PER ANNUM.
N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $6 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.
Boston Journals.
PER ANNUM.
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Philadelphia Journals.
PER ANNUM.
Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.
Miscellaneous Papers.
PER ANNUM.
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San Francisco Papers.
PER ANNUM.
San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.
Monthly Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.
Harper's Monthly, $4; Beadle's Monthly, $3 50; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Sunday Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, $3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, $2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merrymahs Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, $5; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) $5; Every Saturday Magazine, (monthly parts) $6; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (monthly) $4; Brownson's Review, each $125; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $8.
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PER ANNUM.
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june22-tf

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OAKLAND.
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1 Square,	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00	
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¾ "	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	
1 "	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	

Type used—Nonpareil. Number of lines in a square (solid)—Twelve.

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2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.



For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

"Come Unto Me."

Art thou weary? Art thou languid?
Art thou sore distress'd?
"Come to me," saith One, "and coming,
Be at rest."

Hath He marks to lead me to Him,
If he be my Guide?
In his feet and hands are wound-prints,
And His side."

Is there diadem as monarch
That his brow adorns?
"Yea, a crown in very surety,
But of thorns!"

If I find him, if I follow,
What his guerdon here?
"Many a sorrow, many a labor,
Many a tear."

If I still hold closely to him,
What hath he at last?
"Sorrow vanquished, labor ended,
Jordan past!"

If I ask him to receive me,
Will he say me nay?
"Not till earth, and not till Heaven
Pass away!"

Tending, following, keeping, struggling,
Is he sure to bless?
"Angels, martyrs, prophets, pilgrims,
Answer, Yes!"

—*From St. Stephen, the Sabaite.*

EDITORIAL VISITS.

...our last week's editorial as to material ...es of Western Nevada, we deferred ...ion of the moral to the present. But ...hole of the moral is everywhere de...nt, *directly or indirectly*, upon the re...s; hence, in giving the religious, we ...really all of the moral. In endeavor...us to present the moral, we find some ...s to encourage, yet more to alarm.

...Virginia City are two able ministers ...e Gospel and three or four churches. ...Mr. Martin, the pastor of the Presby... Church, is laboring with an ability ...nergy which well answer, we believe, ...e injunction of the Apostle, "Make ...roof of your ministry."

...t public worship is held in the Court ..., as the Society has no church building ... own. In the present embarrassed ...of finances it is not believed best to ... The congregation will often number ...hundred or more; the singing is excel...and the Sunday School well conducted. ...Methodists, with their also able pastor, ...Dun, have a fine brick place of wor... and are generally prospering in all ...interests.

...he Episcopalians have an excellent ...ch building, and are also prospering; ...heir former worthy pastor, Rev. Mr. ..., has gone to the Islands with im...d health. They have preaching once ... Sunday, in the afternoon, by the Rec... from Gold Hill, the Rev. Mr. Lathrop. ...he Baptists have no preaching or regu...orship, though we believe they have a ...ch organization.

...he colored Baptists have a small church ...ling, but no preaching. All other ef... at religious organization have, we be..., failed.

...old Hill has Methodist and Episcopal ...ices—one in the Odd Fellows' Hall, the ...r in a neat brick church of their own, ...gh the first have just commenced the ...ing of a place of worship, Each have ...ath Schools.

...ayton has regular Methodist preaching ...he minister from Gold Hill, Rev. Mr. ...hcock, in a good frame church build...

...Washoe has a good Methodist church ... a local pastor, Rev. Mr. McGrath. ... people also have employed a young ... popular Presbyterian minister—Rev. ... Lynch—to preach for them in the ...rt House a part of the past year. He ... also preached at Ophir, and if their ...ensive quartz mill shall soon commence ...ness again, he may yet labor at these ... places. At present he is supplying ...important Presbyterian church in Car... in the temporary absence of its highly ...eemed pastor, Rev. Mr. White. They ...e a good brick church, large regular con...gation, excellent choir, and fine Sabbath ...ool.

...he Methodists worship in the public ...ol house, but are building a costly stone ...rch, which has occupied them over a ..., and which they hope to finish during ...next twelve months.

...There is also a Methodist minister at ...tal Peak, who preaches there and at ...ches Meadows. Besides these we know ...no others: three Presbyterian ministers, ... Methodist, and one Episcopal.

...But the religious and moral interests of ...ada in particular, as also in all the min... localities of this coast, including even ...t of our large enterprises, are fearfully ...essed and alarmingly endangered by ...fact that controlling men generally look ...emporary money making, in disregard of the moral, religious, and conscientious views of other people. We doubt if there is one man out of seven, perhaps twice seven, in Nevada, or in the mining regions of the coast, but who would admit that he is, by necessity of business, as he calls it, violating conscience and setting aside more or less, moral convictions, excusing himself by saying he is compelled to do so.

Men often tell us plainly they cannot make money without it, they cannot do business without it; they cannot get their daily food without it.

With the exception of the Gould & Curry, we did not hear of a company in the Nevada mines whose workmen would not either be dismissed or be in danger of being thus dealt with, if they positively refused to labor a regular day's labor on the holy Sabbath. Now, to the christian and to the conscientious man, in the same decalogue in which God says, "Thou shalt not steal," God says, "Keep the Sabbath day holy." Now this last command is steadily and fearfully trampled upon, on the plea that money, business, employment require it. Thus, conscience is violated, the law of God broken, sin committed, and that course entered on which leads to greater and greater immoralities and vice, until the evil is beyond description. In accordance with this we believe we can see, in Nevada and elsewhere, that the local Sabbath violation is steadily driving away the most tenaciously upright, God fearing, conscientious people, while those who feel compelled to stay yield more and more to the influence of worldliness, in opposition to the fear of God, so that, unless there is a reform bro't about, no regular religious and moral good can be done for them; no growing, healthy churches can be built up, and no revivals of pure religion can be experienced. Unless obedience to the commands of God is chosen above all money-making, under all circumstances, the Spirit of God can not come to commune and bless an individual or a community.

The sin we speak of is one in which both moneyed men and working men are mutually guilty. Every christian man of wealth who puts his money into a Sabbath breaking quartz mill, sawing, or flour mill, stage, railroad, or other company which disregards the Sabbath day, is, we believe, as directly guilty before God as though he should go each Sabbath day, with pick and shovel, to work for such company. Both proprietors and workmen sin, even as, "if the blind lead the blind, they shall both fall into the ditch." Neither can throw off the blame on to the other.

We know that christians in California have laid out immense sums in buying into Nevada mines and other Sabbath-breaking enterprises, and we know that in the very act they have lost outright thousands upon thousands of that money.

Christian, in everything you are bound to see that as to your "cattle," your property, the Sabbath is kept holy as really as for yourself. We heard of one man, a christian professor, a Methodist minister, who, this season, went over from California and invested six thousand dollars in a quartz mill which runs every Sabbath day. We doubt if that christian ever gets one thousand back again. For if the children of God engage in sin, and are prospered, they will go on in sin. Hence, they must meet with loss in their money or in their souls. The Calvinistic doctrine is, that it will be in the money; the Armenian that it will be in the soul. Either should alarm the erring christian.

Nevada State has an excellent and efficient system of common schools, one which has been carried into so successful operation as almost to preclude the possibility of independent schools. This is owing to the efforts of their able State Superintendent, Rev. Mr. White, of Carson. We visited some of the schools and would especially mention the one at Carson City as admirably conducted. We there, also, visited the Academy of Mr. Lawler, in which we spent half or three fourths of an hour. We heard two classes in arithmetic, and must say we never heard the equal in mathematical recitations. Long examples were performed in interest and in complex fractions with rapidity and ease, and then explained with readiness by boys ten and eleven years of age, in a manner perfectly delightful to witness. At our request, long rows of figures were written for them to add up, when, with a rapidity never before seen by us, they added them, repeating no name of figures, but only uttering each increasing amount as the teacher's pointer hastily passed up along the columns, surpassing all we had krown before. We were told out of the school that all the recitations were of the same rapid and correct character, but none of them appeared to be of the parrot manner of mere memorizing; all seemed well understood, the particular manner of one scholar being different from another, and all readily explained when requested.

S. V.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD has just received a very favorable report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Virginia, from the Inspector General of the State, in which he says that freedmen's schools are well attended, and that the prejudice existing between the two races appears to be diminishing. The sanitary condition of the colored people throughout the State is very good. All the hospitals under the auspices of the Bureau have been abolished.

MINES AND MINING.

MINING ITEMS.—The material for filling our mining column never fails. Items multiply, and, to enter all that we find, would require a whole page of our paper, week by week. There is, moreover, about these items such a uniformity of statement—one is so much a reiteration of another—that the story becomes stale at length, and the news of a very "big strike" leaves us still dozing. The story of failures is unwritten. The long and weary way by which the secret chambers of the long hid treasures have been reached is seldom described. Results alone are given—not without some repetition generally—the most being made of a good thing—and not without a certain air of exaggeration which, on the ground of motive, we cannot find it in our hearts to blame.

Of course it is out of the question to reproduce all these items in this column. And, in considering how to make it most readable from week to week, and most full and accurate in the long run, in its view of the whole field, it has seemed best rather to group the items of each single week about some special locality, or some special mining interest, rather than to attempt each week to give simply recent items from every section.

NEW EXCITEMENTS.—Meadow Lake and the Excelsior District have grown to be an old story, except as the snow refusing to melt keeps us in suspense and on the *qui vive*. The recent storm added a foot and a half, more or less, to the amount already on the ground, and called us, and especially the waiting souls that loafed around the hotels in the incipient metropolis, to further patience. We hear, at last, that on the sunny slopes in the vicinity, and even in some of the streets in the city, the month of June finds some bare spots, and that the snow is scarcely anywhere more than five feet deep. Prospecting will now begin in earnest. Population will flock in, and lots which have commanded fabulous prices while hidden under the snow, will be put to some service, and will gradually come to their level both topographically and financially.

The Grass Valley *National* is informed of a "rich strike lately made in the Knickerbocker Ledge, which belongs to the California Company. The rock now being taken out will yield, it is supposed, more than $500 per ton." Some of this ore is to be shipped to Grass Valley of reduction. This ledge is near "the town limits of Meadow Lake, and is one of the largest cropping lodes in the District." A sixty horse engine has been shipped for the hoisting works of this California Company. It manifestly expects to have work to do.

Eureka, also, in Nevada County, and on the Henness Pass road, between Nevada and Virginia, about twenty-five miles northeast of Nevada, is the center of another excitement. It is an old town, never of great importance, and, three months ago, scarce a dozen people remained to haunt its deserted cabins. Now, it has 300 or 400 men on the ground, and a prospect of 1,500 shortly. More than sixty quartz ledges have been located in its vicinity, and work commenced upon them in downright earnest."

In consequence of these excitements, and as showing the activity prevailing in the county, the Nevada papers tell us that in their County Recorder's office "six men are kept constantly employed, and yet, if not another document was brought in, it will take this force from two to three weeks to get their work done up to this date. Locations and transfers of mining ground, deeds of property, and other documents, are continually coming in from all parts of the county, besides a considerable business which has been done in the way of buying and selling Meadow Lake ground in Virginia City."

Shasta County, also, has its excitement. A letter in the Sacramento *Union* glowingly describes it, but in a way which suggests the suspicion that its writer has feet to sell. Items in the *Shasta Courier*, however, seem to confirm his statement. The locality is about eight miles south of Shasta. The ore is of silver, mainly. The lodes are narrow, but running, as they do, in series, several can be tapped by one tunnel. The *Courier* says: "There are nine different lodes discovered and located, from which silver can be fried out from the croppings, in an ordinary fire. These are the Chicago, Eclectic, Eagle, Big Central, Crystal, Union, Detroit, Dubuque, and Dayton. The Pacific is another location in the same vicinity, and of great richness in gold. These ledges assay, from croppings, from $500 to $1,200 per ton."

The Chicago seems to have been the earliest and perhaps the most promising discovery, having not only an abundance of rich ore, but advantages in water power, etc., for working it. "The Crystal series consists of three lodes, from fifty to sixty feet apart, and traceable for three miles. The croppings brought in assay over $600 in silver alone. The Honey Comb mill last week was cleaned up after a run of fifty-three tons of rock. The result, after melting and assay, was a fraction over $1,545." The ledge belonging to this company has been exposed a length of sixty feet, and varies in width from eight to fourteen inches. "All the rock prospects magnificently, the poorest going twenty-five cents to the pound, while the average runs as high as $1,000, $1,500, and $2,000 to the ton."

So says the *Courier*, giving, possibly, some one's guess, for why did it not *work* up to $30 per ton?

The Kellington Company have a lead twenty-six feet wide in their upper tunnel, and assaying $50 per ton. They have run a lower tunnel 931 feet, and are now in six feet on what is supposed to be the same ledge.

California Christian Sabbath Society.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of the effort now being made to awaken a new and deeper interest in the proper observance of the Sabbath, I have been instructed by the Society to furnish you the following statement, and at the same time solicit the influence of your valuable paper in promoting the object of said Society:

At a meeting of delegates from different parts of the State held at Sacramento, January 4th, 1865, a Sabbath Society was duly organized by the adoption of the following articles as a Constitution:

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be called the "California Christian Sabbath Society." Its object shall be to promote by the presentation of light and motive through the Press, Pulpit, and other agencies, a better observance of the Christian Sabbath.

ART. 2.—Any person friendly to the object and willing to co-operate in this organization for its promotion, may be a member of the Society and entitled to vote at any of its meetings.

ART. 3.—Section 1.—The officers shall be chosen from the Society at each Annual Meeting, and shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Publishing Committee of five, and these shall constitute the Board of Management.

Sec. 2.—The duty of the President shall be to call, at his own option, or at the request of any other three of the officers, a meeting of the Board of Management and preside at the same.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Vice President to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President, and to perform all other duties attaching to that office.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the proceedings, and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

Sec. 5.—The Treasurer shall receive all funds belonging to the Society and pay them out by order of the President, signed by the Secretary.

Sec. 6.—The Board of Management shall have the executive control of the operations of the Society and shall make a report of their proceedings at the annual meetings.

ART. 4.—The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at some place chosen from year to year, notice of which shall be published at least four weeks previous.

ART. 5.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

In harmony with the above provision of the Constitution an Annual Meeting was called for Thursday, June 7th, 1866, at Calvary Presbyterian church, San Francisco. This meeting was duly held at the appointed time and place—with the President of the Society—his honor Mayor Coon, in the chair.

By a unanimous vote of the Society, the first section of article three of the Constitution was so altered as to require *two* Vice Presidents, and a Publishing Committee of *seven* instead of five.

On motion of Rev. C. E. Rich, the following was also adopted as article six of the Constitution.

ART. 6.—Sec. 1.—There shall be an Executive Committee composed of one from each county in the State, to be elected by the Board of Management.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of each member of said Executive Committee, to organize a *sub*-Christian Sabbath Committee in the county which he represents, said Committee to be composed of two or more from each township.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of said sub-Committee to carry out the design and spirit of the State Society, in their several counties.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. H. P. Coon; Vice Presidents, L. B. Benchley, Rev. I. E. Dwinelle, D. D.; Secretary, Rev. J. P. Ludlow; Treasurer, J. K. S. Latham; Publishing Committee, Revs. E. G. Beckwith, J. A. Bruner, H. A. Sawtelle, C. H. Afflerbach, S. I. C. Swezey, Dr. L. C. Gunn, H. H. Haight, Esq.

The Society trusts you will give the above report a place in your columns, that it may reach as many christians in the state as possible.

By order of the Society.

J. P. LUDLOW, Sec'y.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, box 996, San Francisco, California.

NOTHING establishes confidence sooner than punctuality.

Report of the Superintendent of the Green Street Congregational Sunday School.

TEACHERS, SCHOLARS, AND FRIENDS:

Through the blessing of God we have been safely brought through another year, and to-day we are permitted to celebrate our seventh anniversary.

One year ago we met to observe, for the first time, our anniversary day in this our new home; here to sit "in heavenly places," and I know every heart was filled with gratitude to God for His goodness to us as a school.

We had been like wandering sheep for six years, but our Heavenly Father, after many trials and disappointments, permitted us to find a resting place, and "we seek no more to roam."

We entered upon the new year with high hopes and flattering prospects, the average attendance being 252. We did not elect officers on the anniversary day, as the gentlemen nominated declined to serve, and the election was postponed one week, at which time the officers who have served during the past year were elected.

As for myself, I entered upon the duties of Superintendent with fear and trembling. I felt inexperienced and quite unqualified to discharge the duties of such a responsible position; yet, relying on God for strength, courage, and ability—also, on a kind and devoted pastor, as well as the united action of the teachers, I entered most heartily into the work.

Every Sabbath during the year we have met the little ones, and have endeavored to assist, as best we could, in teaching them of the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

In six months we had increased our number from 252 to 330. At the commencement of the year a present of a book was offered to every scholar who would bring in five new ones, and prizes consisting of three engravings, to those who would bring in the greatest number in six months.

Quite a number of books were presented at the different concerts to those who became entitled to them.

At the expiration of six months, Ellen Bean, having brought in 23 new scholars, received the first prize; Ada Fowler the second, and Mary Jane Cambell the third.

The first Sabbath in November, we changed the hour for holding the school from half past 9, A.M., to half past 12, P.M.

The average attendance up to this time was 243, and the first Sabbath after, we had 234. We lost, by the change, a number of teachers and scholars, but we had reason to believe that most of them attended other schools.

The highest number we have attained since, has been 282, and I have no doubt but we could increase the number to 350, if we had sufficient room and more teachers. The greatest difficulty under which we have labored is the want of capable christian teachers.

We have reason to believe that there have been two or three cases of hopeful conversion in the school during the year, for which we bless God and take courage to work on.

There has been but one death in the school during the past year—little Maggie Cambell, of the infant class.

We have held the monthly concerts during the year, with very good success. The children all seem to be delighted to have the second Sabbath evening come, and I have felt encouraged to continue them, as the parents of the children come in and manifest great interest by their regular attendance and liberal contributions.

During the exercises of the monthly concert a few months ago, we had a happy surprise—a present of an addition to our library of 155 volumes, from the friends of Mr. Philo Mills at the East. May God reward them.

The school has been nearly self-sustaining. We commenced the year with—

Balance in the Treasury	$8 05
Rec'd from Monthly Concerts	108 00
" Scholars	34 60
" lost Books paid for	6 80
" sale of Catalogue	16 15
" Teachers and Friends of Sch'l	123 35
	$296 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Sunday School Papers	$61 65
" Question Books	31 20
" Library Books	136 90
" Catalogues	40 00
" Golden Censor	24 00
" Question Books	27 50
" Printing	13 00
	334 25
Leaving an indebtedness of	$38 30

We commenced the year with 522 volumes in the Library; have purchased new books, 199 volumes; from other sources, 55 volumes. Books remaining out, 204; at present in Library, 730; total number of books, 934.

Have distributed 3,200 copies of *The Well Spring*, 3,500 copies of *The Child at Home*, and *Child's Paper*.

Hoping that we may, by the grace of God, be enabled to labor more faithfully in this field during the year to come than we have ever yet done, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. H. LAWRENCE,
Superintendent.

[From the New York Times.]

American Congregational Union.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded to overflowing last evening, on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the Social Reunion of the American Congregational Union. The exercises were announced to commence at 7:30 o'clock, but an hour before the time the seats were filled. It was understood that Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Major General O. O. Howard, Mr. Beecher, and others would address the assemblage, which served to add to the desire of the multitude to secure good places. These annual reunions are always occasions of great interest among the Congregational congregations, and, on one or two occasions, it has been found necessary to have the exercises at the Academy of Music, in order to accommodate the crowd. During the evening several beautiful hymns, written for the occasion, were sung by the audience. A brass band, furnished by Harvey Dodworth, played a variety of appropriate airs.

The meeting was called to order by Edward Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who requested Rev. H. G. Blinn, of Morrisania, to open with prayer. The prayer being concluded, Rev. Dr. Buddington was called upon to preside.

Upon taking the Chair, the President, in the name of the Trustees of the Congregational Union, welcomed those who had assembled at this, its thirteenth anniversary. He alluded briefly to the close of the war, and the declaration that peace now occupied our land. When, he said, our late noble President called upon us to send our sons and brothers to preserve the nation's honor, we made the bloody sacrifice without a murmur. God now, in these peaceful days has thrown upon us other duties, and we can no more neglect the call He makes upon us than we could those made by our late lamented President. It is no sacrifice of life that is asked of us now—the duty imposed upon us now pertains not to "grim visaged war," but rather to white winged Peace. Our brethren who worship, as we worship, throughout the land, have in some localities been deprived of their houses of worship, and we are called upon to contribute toward reëstablishing them. Two hundred thousand dollars are now required of churches of this Union for this purpose. Our sister cities have come forward nobly and contributed their share toward this object, and we cannot, with honor, be longer recreant to our duty. He stated that the collection to be taken up was especially designed for the benefit of the Congregational Church at Washington, and he took pleasure in introducing Rev. Dr. Boynton, Pastor of that church and Chaplain of the House of Representatives, who would plead his own cause.

Mr. Boynton spoke at considerable length, showing how his church had suffered during the four years of war, alleging that this was the reason why that and other southern churches were compelled to ask the assistance of their more fortunate brethren. He stated that, at the commencement of the rebellion, Washington was in the hands of the rebels; they held places of trust both high and low, and their influence was used to crush our northern sentiment. He thought that the erection of christian churches in that city was as necessary as had been the erection of fortifications; they must stand there on the outposts, a strong bulwark against which the breakers of sudden aggression should be dashed and rendered harmless. He called upon his hearers to use their influence and to contribute from their means, for the purpose of building a church in Washington, wherein our brethren could build up a true christian sentiment. He said other denominations had already commenced this work, and he would be sorry to see them outstrip this Church in this enterprise. He stated that unless we took steps to organize and retain the northern element, which was spreading throughout the South, it would be scattered and lost, perhaps diverted to other channels. Church organizations would prove the best reconstructionists which could be sent to the southern States; by establishing them we build up christian fortifications, in each one of which will be found a battalion of the soldiers of the Lord, battling for the dissemination of the great truths taught by Him.

A choir, comprising sixteen male voices, here sang the following beautiful hymn in a most effective and touching manner, the audience insisting upon an encore, which was given:

ODE (INTEGER VITÆ).

WORDS BY J. S. DWIGHT.

Manly and gentle, pure and noble hearted,
Sweet were their days of peaceful youth and beauty;
Sweeter than peace, or days, or years, is Freedom,
Thought our brave heroes.

War's wild alarm drove sleep from every pillow;
Slavery, rampant, walked ashwart the broad land!
Prompt at the call of country and of duty,
Flew the brave heroes.

Darkly the clouds hung o'er a doubtful conflict;
Outshone the rainbow—*Liberty to all men!*
Lo! now a country grand enough to die for!
Peace to our heroes.

Rear we for them no cold sepulchral marble;
Fresh in our hearts their very selves are living,
Dearer and dearer now, over loved and cherished,
Risen in glory.

General Howard was next introduced, and was received with great applause, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." When this demonstration had subsided, Gen. Howard said; I am, indeed embarrassed, in appearing before you to-night—embarrassed at the warm welcome you have accorded me; embarrassed by the very flattering introduction given me by your President. I feel that there is a chord of sympathy between myself and this audience, and I thank you for the kindness you have manifested and the kind words which have been extended to me. When I was a young man, just from West Point, I was ordered to Florida, and in passing through this City I attended this church, and heard your able pastor preach a remarkable sermon. I don't know that he preached any other kind. The sermon I then listened to made a deep impression on me, and a lasting one. I heard him once more some years afterward at a time when you were going away for the Summer, at which time he spoke in a most affectionate manner. I knew then that he had a big heart—one capable of loving a man because he was a man without distinction of race or color. In regard to the subject before us to-night, I can say I indorse every word that Brother Boynton has said. I belong to that Church, and know that all he has said in regard to the necessity for it, is true. It is necessary that we should plant the right kind of a Church in Washington; not only there, but throughout the South. We have now a foothold in Washington, and must press our advantage. We must apply the Gospel in everything—to politics as well as to everything else, in order to make politics a vehicle for the spread of the Gospel. Your President has introduced me as the Commander of the Eleventh Corps. I led that corps in two great battles—Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh—in the first we run away, in the other we didn't. [Cheers.] That corps went with me to the West, where we had several severe fights, but they never ran away again. I was transferred to the Fourth Corps, and that gallant body of men fought day by day until Atlanta fell. Then that brave soldier, Gen. McPherson was killed, and I was appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee—an army that had been commanded by Grant and Sherman and McPherson. We fought many battles during Sherman's march to the sea, and then continuing up through the Carolinas, we encountered obstacles which the enemy thought impassable, but we overcame them, and continued our triumphant march. Why do I mention this? Because when I started to come to Brooklyn this evening I resolved to be egotistical—to speak of myself. I exposed my life in twenty-two great battles during the war just closed. And why? For my country and liberty? I have failed and been driven back, but never without mortification and reluctance. I have always given all I could to my country, and stood ready to give more had it been required of me—even as much as was given by your sons and brothers when they poured out their hearts blood for the sacred principles for which we have all been battling. But why do I say this? Because I want you to know that we have buried upon the battle-fields over which you have passed 300,000 hearts as brave as ever beat; because I want you to feel that we must not lose one iota of the ground we have gained at such a sacrifice. We are talking of conservatism. I am the most radical of all radical conservatives. I want to conserve every principle, and every shadow of a principle for which these lives have been laid down—laid down so willingly and so unmurmuringly. I want to see the day when liberty for all shall be proclaimed from the shores of the Atlantic to the breakers of the Pacific. To this end I want this church at Washington. We want the true religion and true live Christians in that city. Other denominations seemed to be affected with a paralysis, and when a changing Administration sets its face against the development of truth and justice, the Churches go with it. We want such a church in Washington as you have got here in Brooklyn, where truth is outspoken and proclaimed aloud. We must have this Washington church. We are poor; I believe I am the richest member of the congregation; and I recently had to borrow money to buy a house, which cost $8,000, and when I subscribed $1,000 for this church, I did not know how I was to pay it. I went off to see my old mother, and while I was gone I lectured every night, and made money enough to pay my subscription.

You'll notice that I'm egotistical. I am also jealous to a certain extent. I am jealous of my military reputation, and when that is assailed I want some friend to defend me. Now, I don't think the public has used me quite right. Here in New York you have presented Gen. Grant with one hundred thousand dollars, and Philadelphia has given him a house and lot. Meade has been presented with a house and lot, and Sherman and Sheridan have had valuable presents. Now I want a present. I have refused one or two, but now I want fifty thousand dollars to build this Washington church, and I promise you that every cent you subscribe to me I'll give to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Gen. Howard here retired amidst great applause, the band playing "Rally Round the Flag." The choir then sang "Bright Sword of Liberty," after which Mr. Beecher was introduced.

He said he didn't like to see all the talking done at the pulpit end of the church. Here a great deal has been said about this Washington church, and you people in the pews have never been allowed to say a word. I want you to be sounded and see what you have to offer on the subject. You'll find slips of paper in your seats, and I propose we stop talking and see how you can write, and I'll guarantee that the sums you subscribe will prove the yeast with which to raise the rest. Some of you people who know the ropes of this church, take those baskets and go around and collect those contribution slips, and be sure you rob every man who's got any money about him.

During the collection of the subscriptions, Mr. Beecher was afforded an opportunity for many witticisms, which he improved by making palpable hits, fair and otherwise. The result of the subscriptions was the donation of $6,500. Mr. Beecher and Gen. Howard returned thanks for the liberality of the audience, and after a slight passage-at-arms between Mr. Beecher and Theodore Tilton, a little more singing and talking, the audience was dismissed.

READING.—Keep your views of men and things extensive, and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As far as it goes, the views it gives are true; but he who reads deeply in one class only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination; this is perfectly free to every man; but whether that moment be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one thing connected with the government of the human mind, it is this.—*Dr. Arnold.*

Original Defective

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, June 21, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON,
" GEO. MOGAR,
" W. C. BARTLETT,
" E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

The Spirit already Come.

In reading, recently, the work of Dr. Thompson on The Holy Comforter, we were struck with a sentiment advanced which, although not new, had to us almost the force of a new revelation. "Truths of all others the most awful and interesting," says Coleridge, "are often regarded as so true that they lose all the power of truth, and lie bedridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised and exploded errors." The truth we refer to is, that the Holy Spirit is not continually coming and going, since, by the original promise of his coming, he came to *abide* with the disciples *forever*. If we mistake not, there is much in the current thought of the church, at least in its current language, that indicates a different state of things. Is there not an impression that lies like a burden on our churches in a time of general coldness, that the Holy Spirit is absent in Heaven, and that He needs to be summoned from afar? How earnest the plea that is offered up that the Holy Spirit may *be poured out*; that He may come; that He may be given, etc. But the teaching of the New Testament is, that He *was* poured out on the day of Pentecost; that He was *given* as the result of the glorification of Christ; that, once for all, eighteen hundred years ago, He took possession of the believing church, and henceforth abides in it and with it forever. It is clear that the New Testament does not speak of the "outpouring" of the Spirit, of the "coming" of the Spirit as something to be asked for after the day of Pentecost. After that time, whenever He is spoken of as being "poured out," as having "fallen" upon any, it is evident that the impartation of supernatural gifts is referred to and not His ordinary work of conviction and sanctification. If the churches of Christ could fully realize this truth that the Holy Comforter is already with them, with all the grace of Christ and the power of God, and that it is only His manifestation that is needed, not His coming from afar, it should exercise a most powerful influence for good upon them. What is needed is not that the Spirit should come to us, but that we should come to the Spirit—"come to a realization of His presence through a high consciousness of the truth that He unfolds, and the love that He imparts, and through cherishing that purity with which He dwells." "Examine yourselves, prove yourselves," says Paul, "Know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?" We should give no heed to the cry, "Lo here," or "Lo there;" we should cease to say who shall ascend into Heaven or descend into the deep, knowing that the Kingdom of God is within us, and what it needs is expression, development. Our own hearts, our own lives, our own prayer meetings, our own divinely appointed ordinances—these are the dwelling place of the Spirit, and, if they are free and unobstructed, the highway of the Lord on which He goes forth conquering and to conquer.

Authority from God.

We may know when one specially sent from God is addressing us, by the signs and wonders he shall work in the name of God. He shall come with miracles of power, wrought for some evidently wise and good purpose, so as to be, in some manifest way, blessings to those on whom, and for whom, they are wrought, and not unworthy of him in whose name they are wrought.

The fact that one can work miracles and perform deeds which surely are beyond any human might or skill; can command forces and wield influences whose effects overtop all calculation and thwart all human endeavor, and balk all ready explanation, by all known things; that fact, once well established, is a fact that entitles such a person to be heard. We are bound to have him in respect and to give him our careful attention. The signs of one divinely sent are accomplished in him. We are not at liberty to reject him till we have considered what he has to say.

He has come with clean papers, with fair credentials, under good auspices, and with *prima facie* evidence that he is what he professes to be—a man sent from God. And as such we are to receive him and accredit him; to receive him and accredit him until it shall otherwise appear that his credentials are false; that his papers are forged, and that he is an impostor.

But how shall that appear? We answer, by what he says and by what he does. If such an one should teach things known to be contrary to the word and will of God, manifestly unworthy of such a being as God, or derogatory in any wise to the Supreme being, his laws, works, ways, and plans—then, plainly, he is to be rejected. God has sent no such man. Moreover, if he lives a loose and immoral life; if he fails to keep the law of God in its main requirements; if he profanes the name of the Being by whom he claims to be sent, and so conducts himself, in any manner, as justly to bring reproach on himself and on the one he claims to represent, he is no true messenger. He may safely be rejected, and he ought to be.

If a man presents himself at Washington, claiming to be the appointed and sent ambassador of the British Government; if a man is expected from there, and it is not known to outsiders who is appointed; if he comes and presents the proper credentials and shows all the necessary papers of one sent from the Queen, the President, for the time at least, can do no less than to receive and accredit him.

But, if it be found that he wholly neglects the proper business of such an embassy; that he sacrifices the interests of the British Empire; that he lives in such a way as to bring scandal upon the nation he claims to be of, and openly contemns and vilifies the Queen and her Cabinet, the President is no longer bound to receive him. He may dismiss him. He ought to do it. The man is now known to be an impostor, and the British Government, instead of being offended, will thank the President for his conduct.

This is an illustration, in some particulars. When one claims to be from God and to speak by authority from him, he must first show his credentials; must give indications that God is with him, by signs, wonders, and miraculous powers, or that appear to be such. These will do for the first, and for a time. They are enough to show us that we should examine further into his case, and get all the evidence regarding him that we can.

That further proof and matter for a final appeal will consist of what he says and does, as indicated before. And if we find him teaching high, pure, holy doctrines; ennobling truths; sublime precepts; strict moral rules, and making revelations that are worthy of God, necessary to man, and in perfect accordance with all we know of God's works and will; then we are obliged, by every consideration to give him heed; to accept him in full; to believe what he says, and to receive his utterances as one speaking by authority. For he has all the evidences of authority which we have any right to expect, which it is possible for him to give. And when he is desired, in a proper way, with a right spirit, and in good faith, to give his evidences of authority, he is bound not to withhold them, and will readily point them out.

Now, did Christ have such authority? And is he, therefore, a teacher whom we are bound to accept? Most certainly. Both evidences of authority he had, by the concession of those who heard him. When a certain ruler of the Jews came to him, speaking for himself and others, he said, "Master, we know that thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him." And on another occasion, when some alleged that he was not of God, others said: "How can a man that is a sinner do such miracles?" And thus it was conceded that he wrought real and beneficent miracles, and so came with fit credentials, as one sent from God.

As to the evidence of authority from the other source, from the manner and substance of the teachings of Christ, we have the declaration that the people were astonished at his doctrine, for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes. From opposers, also, this testimony was given: "Never man spake like this man." Of the fair minded, present on the same occasion, some said, "Of a truth, this is the Prophet;" and others said: "This is the Christ." And thus it was conceded, from what he taught, that he had a right to be heard, and was an authorized teacher from God.

An Appeal for the Young Men's Christian Association.

At a recent meeting held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, an account of which appeared at the time in the columns of the *Bulletin*, we were heartily gratified at the enthusiasm manifested, and rejoice in the initiatory steps taken for the possession, at no distant day, of a home at once the pride and the nucleus of the christian merchants and young men of this city.

The want of a permanent and attractive home has long been felt, and the desire often expressed, but other claims upon the public seemed more pressing, and as often the subject was deferred to a "more convenient season." Action now, however, is imperative, since their present ground lease—the building is the property of the Society—will shortly expire, and, in view of this necessity for removal; in view of the rapidly increasing value of property—though yet far below its actual value, as compared with other cities of equal importance, real and prospective; in view of the wonderful prosperity enjoyed by this city for years past, and in view of the increased and constantly increasing demand for better accommodations, they think that active, energetic measures in this behalf ought not to be delayed.

The Society have on hand, or pledged, about $5,000, more than $3,000 of it the fruit of their own labors and savings for this long cherished object. They now ask for help, and desire that christian men of standing and influence shall make it a matter of personal interest and sacrifice.

The resolution, so easily made, to raise $40,000, may excite a smile on the faces of the lukewarm and the faithless, but why should it? Is it too much to ask for a society that commends itself so strongly to the christian public for their sympathy and support? Can too much be done toward leading our young men into paths of usefulness and honor?

The names of most of the christian merchants and business men of this city are enrolled as present or former members of the Association, and in the early days they passed many a pleasant evening at the Society's rooms in the pleasures of the Reading Room, of debate, or of social intercourse, which otherwise might have been passed with lonely and homesick feelings. Let such not forget, in their present happy surroundings, that others are constantly coming, strangers in a strange land, homeless and wandering.

The Association needs accommodations to which you will be pleased to introduce the young men in your employ; to which, by reason of a heavy *material interest*, your thoughts will naturally recur, as part and parcel of your estate; to the direction of whose affairs you will be willing to lend, occasionally, your time, your talents, and your experience.

To reiterate the trite phrases respecting the dangers to which youth are exposed, would seem to be a waste of time; but we need often to be reminded of the necessity for special efforts, in some attractive way, to draw them from the seductive influences of the arch enemy. He has, we know, almost overwhelming odds against us in the great work of winning souls in a city like this. Hence, the greater need that we be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves" in adapting ourselves, within proper limits, to the wants and tastes of the class we desire to reach. Not only is this our duty, but, through grace, it should be our highest pleasure to labor for them as according with the wish of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

We see no reason why the building proposed to be erected should not be, as desired, one of great attractiveness, capacity, and substance, offering such advantages as will make it a desirable place of resort for the student, the man of business or of leisure, and the place of improvement for young men of all classes and denominations.

None will deny the great good hitherto accomplished by this Association through its free library and reading room, its committees of visitation at the prison, the hospital, and the sick chamber. It has been to some, as it should be to a still greater extent, the medium of communication and united effort in philanthropic and restrictive measures for the public weal, when purely denominational effort would be useless.

The measure of its usefulness is only limited by its financial and local condition. Denied many of the sources of emolument open to other associations more limited in their sphere of usefulness, this society now appeals to the christian men and women of San Francisco for aid in erecting such a building, and putting the society in such a condition as will not only enlarge the sphere of its labors, but will enable it to carry out those plans and efforts for usefulness already decided upon or in operation, but which droop for want of means for their proper development.

We understand the committee are already at work, and we bespeak for them a generous reception. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

The Communion of the Saints.

A practical and effective illustration of the oneness of the various Protestant churches was given during the recent anniversaries in New York. A united communion service was held in the Fifth Avenue Dutch Reformed Church. Eleven ministers of six different denominations participated in the exercises. A Reformed Dutch pastor, Dr. Porter, made a preliminary statement. The Scriptures were read by a New School Presbyterian, Dr. Booth. The prayer of consecration was offered by another Presbyterian, Old School, Dr. Rice. The bread was broken by an Episcopalian, Dr. Thrall, formerly of this city. Thanksgiving was offered by a Congregationalist, Rev. L. W. Bacon. The distribution of the cup was made by Dr. Waterbury, Presbyterian. A Dutch Reformed pastor, Dr. Vermilye, led in a service called "The Offering." Two addresses followed—one by a Methodist Episcopal minister, Dr. Foster, and the other by a Congregationalist, Dr. Budington. The closing prayer was made by an Episcopal rector, Rev. Mr. Gallagher. Rev. Henry Kimball, Secretary of the Christian Union Association, also took part in the services. It is worthy of remark, that no Baptist minister united in this union service.

Educational Anniversaries.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

It was our good fortune to be present at the Annual Examination of this Institution on the sixth and seventh of this month. It is not necessary for us to offer words of praise of a school which is so widely known and praised. Its reputation is too well established to need any such words. The examination was such as to show that it may still claim its so justly earned reputation for thoroughness of discipline and scholarship. Its aim seems to be to develop, not any one faculty to the neglect of the rest, but, as far as possible, to perfect all. To make not only scholars well versed and thoroughly trained, but, at the same time, to make its pupils lady-like. We were particularly pleased with the easy, graceful, and lady-like deportment of the pupils, not only during the examination, but also in their intercourse with each other. We could not help noticing the clear and concise language used by the pupils during the examination, showing a commendable training in this respect. In the analysis of the English language, this was particularly noticeable, showing that the pupils were not only able to analyze the language, but have acquired facility in its construction. We mention this branch because we have rarely found pupils using their own language in recitation with such clearness, force, and propriety. In Mathematics, we were pleased with the thoroughness and extent of the knowledge of the pupils. It was something more than a mere smattering of elementary principles. It showed that they were capable of carrying out those principles to their more severe application. This was very finely shown by the classes in Astronomy and Conic Sections.

We have not time to mention all the branches in which the pupils were examined. We looked in vain, however, for a class in any of the Ancient Languages, but we listened with pleasure to the classes in French, the "class of little ones" being one of the most interesting we ever heard.

The reading, and recitations in English, under the direction of a well known and accomplished teacher, were every way pleasant and satisfactory, save in one particular; it seemed to us that, in some instances, the pupils imitated rather too closely the voice of their teacher. But as a whole, the readings were such as would do credit to any institution in our land.

The class which, of all others, pleased us most, was the class in Chemistry. In that branch the recitation was perfect.

We cannot too much praise the fine exhibition of the classes in gymnastics and calisthenics. We are glad to see so much attention being paid to physical culture—to the perfection of sound bodies as well as sound minds.

In conclusion, we must say that the few hours we passed in the examination of the Young Ladies Seminary of Benicia have given us an interest in that Institution which we shall not soon lose, and we came away with the feeling that we had listened to one examination, at least, which we know to be in every way fair; that the school was all it showed itself to be—an excellent school. J.

Oakland College School.

The first four days of last week were devoted to the examination of students in the various departments of this institution. We could not be present during the entire examination, but in these instances we had accounts from gentlemen upon whose critical judgment we can rely. The examination extended over a range of studies from the primary up to the advanced English and classical course for business, or for admission to the College, to which some are transferred every year. This number we hope to see increased with each succeeding year. Our young people must not forget that while a thorough and accomplished English education is a great thing, there is no country in the world where a complete college education will be more available than here.

The examination showed as much careful training and thoroughness as we have ever seen. An excellent band of teachers has been attached to the institution, and each one seems to have striven after especial excellence. Of course, in so large a school, there are all grades of mental development and native capacity, and no uniform proficiency can be attained. Each student, as near as may be, is put upon his possibilities after being furnished with the best aids which the school can command. We think it fair to say that the results of the examination fully met the just expectations of all who were present.

This institution has come to be the largest training school for boys and young men on this coast. Commencing with a small number many years ago as the nucleus of the College, it has now become a separate department, requiring the entire supervision of one of the professors, Rev. I. H. Brayton, who brings to his assistance some nine or ten teachers. Besides the ordinary routine of study, Music, French, and Drawing are represented by teachers of the best attainments. The pupils during the last term have averaged 150, of whom 80 and upwards have boarded at the institution.

The new school building furnishes additional facilities in the way of class rooms and dormitories, and has also one of the most spacious and commodious halls in the State.

During the exhibition, which occupied Thursday and Friday evenings, every available seat in the great hall was taken. Dialogues were spoken in both French and Spanish, and the music, vocal and instrumental, including that of a brass band, was furnished by performers among the pupils in attendance. The one hundred and fifty boys who filed in upon the stage and sang the opening piece with their own band for an accompaniment, was something worth a journey to see and to hear. The declamations, which followed, were more than up to the average of such performauces, and not a few of them showed decided rhetorical excellence.

The next term of the College School commences on the 26th of July next.

A Good Thing, but a Wrong Evening.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—I was present at Platt's Hall, Wednesday evening, June 13, and witnessed a part of the anniversary exercises of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and must say that I was agreeably surprised at the proficiency shown by some of the pupils—those who were the principal actors of the occasion. The affair certainly reflected great credit upon those who have the management of the institution, and, but for one oversight—or whatever else it may be called—on the part of those having charge of the arrangements, it would, doubtless, have been satisfactory to the public generally. I allude to the choice of the evening which was made for the exhibition. There are in the city nearly, if not quite, twenty-five churches where meetings for prayer and other religious exercises are held on Wednesday evening, at which, ordinarily, at the lowest calculation, seven hundred persons are present, embracing many of the best and leading men and women of the community, and of course as many ministers as there are churches. These are nearly all interested in the prosperity of the institution referred to, and would be pleased, when its claims are presented at a public meeting, to be present, both for their own enjoyment and edification, and for the encouragement which their presence would give. And yet they feel that, unless they play truant, they must deprive themselves of that privilege. Each christian, if he is faithful to his vows, feels that, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent, he must be present at the weekly prayer meeting of the church with which he is connected, and it seems a great wrong to select for the public exhibition of an institution so greatly christian in its character as is—or, at least, as ought to be—the one referred to, the evening upon which it must be generally known that such meetings are held. It would be impossible to fix upon any time that would not interfere with the arrangements of some, but certainly the selection of no other, except the Sabbath, would be open to so many objections on the part of the real friends of so benevolent a cause as this, as would be Wednesday evening. It appears as a slight, and like saying to twenty-five ministers and to seven hundred of their people, "What fellowship have we with you?"

One of the pastors of this city, in reading from his pulpit the notice of the meeting at Platt's Hall, took occasion to express his regret that, in consequence of the selection which had been made, he would be unable to be present, and to say to his people that he did not wish to be understood as inviting them to neglect their prayer meeting for the one referred to in the notice, but would expect to see them in their accustomed places when the evening should come. This was only just, and it showed great courtesy, not to say condescension, on his part, to read the notice at all, it being a virtual invitation to leave the meeting for prayer and come to the one at the Hall.

Whatever reason may be assigned for the mistake alluded to—whether ignorance, forgetfulness, or indifference—it is hoped that in the future, when arrangements are being made for an exhibition in which the christian public are so deeply interested, the feelings of that portion of the community will be taken into more careful consideration, and the arrangements made accordingly.

[We know that the taking of Wednesday evening was simply an oversight; the mistake was discovered too late for a change this year.—EDS.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

INSTALLATION OF DR. STONE.—Dr. I. E. Dwinell, of Sacramento, was Moderator of the Council called with reference to the installation of Dr. Stone over the First Congregational Church in this city, and Rev. J. A. Benton, of this city, was Scribe. The Council met on June 14th. Twelve churches were represented. The examination of the pastor elect was highly interesting and eminently satisfactory. At the evening exercises it was good to see a full audience. The following was the order: Reading Scripture and Prayer, B. N. Seymour. Sermon, I. E. Dwinell. Installing Prayer, J. A. Benton. Charge to the Pastor, George Mooar. Right Hand of Fellowship, E. G. Beckwith. Address to the People, W. C. Pond. Concluding Prayer, E. C. Bissell. Benediction, A. L. Stone, D. D.

This full programme, with the singing, was finished in two hours, and was well sustained to the close. The sermon was a thorough and thoughtful and suggestive one, setting forth the sharp alternative; the Supernatural in Revelation, or else in Superstition; the Religion of the Bible, or else the Religion of Conjecture; the religion of pure reason impossible. It was admirably reasoned and illustrated by marked facts. We think if the preacher could have an opportunity of setting forth his views on this general subject to our California scholars on some fitting and favorable occasion, it would be a fortunate thing.

The tone of this installation occasion was high; the several parts were very well proportioned to each other; the feeling in the church and toward the church beautifully and tenderly fraternal.

— At a meeting of the congregation worshipping in West Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, held May 7th, a unanimous call was given to the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of San Francisco, California, to become their pastor. It is believed that the call will be accepted. The salary is fixed at $6,000.—*Am. Presbyterian.*

— The receipts for April by the American Board for Foreign Missions, from this coast, were as follows: Oakland, First Congregational Church, $64; San Francisco, First Congregational Church, $33.75; Downieville Congregational S. S., $117.05; Portland, Oregon, First Congregational Church, $5; Walla Walla Congregational Church, $11.52.

— Rev. Alexander Parker, lately of Waukon, Iowa, arrived on the last steamer under commission for the American Home Missionary Society, and is expecting to labor at Oroville. We congratulate our Oroville friends on the resumption of the stated ministry among them.

— Hon. O. L. Shafter, of the Supreme Court of the State, has given $200 to liquidate the debt of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakland.

— The *Pacific Churchman* says "Grace Cathedral is 135 feet in length by 63 in breadth, holding about 1,000 persons. When entirely finished, its cost will be at least $90,000, exclusive of the ground. In four years the congregation have paid $57,000 of debt, reducing the liabilities to about $20,000."

— The *Muster Roll*, an earnest little sheet, has made its appearance in this city. Copies can be had at $2.50 per hundred at 522 Merchant Street. It says fifty persons joined the Marine Temperance Society at a late meeting. This Society meets every Wednesday evening at the Mariner's Church.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

— THE NEW CHURCHES.—A conference of the new churches near Philadelphia has been formed, composed of four in the city, two in New Jersey, and one in Delaware. . . . Among the recent appropriations of the Am. Cong'l Union are $1,000 to the Freedman's Church, Atlanta, Georgia, and $1,000 to a church in Landis, N. J. These are new organizations. . . . Over the new Ch. of the Pilgrims, N. Y. City, Rev. S. A. Baker has been installed. Mr. Baker presided at the convention of Non Episcopal Methodists lately held at Cincinnati.

ACCESSIONS.—Instead of 65 added to the church in Jackson, Michigan, we see it stated that 123 united; 32 were received by Mr. Plumb's church, Chelsea, Mass.; 45 by the Puritan Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 by the New England Church, 50 by Central Church; 23 by the little church in Wauquoit, Mass. Since January, Dr. Wolcott's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has received 58 members. . . . Six months ago, in Eastmanville, Mich., no church, no minister, no preaching; since then, two revivals, on the missionary field, 50 persons received to church communion, 50 more to be received and 3 young men have the ministry in view. Courage, hard workers!

— A new church edifice was dedicated at North Andover Depot, Mass., costing $30,000. One gentleman, George L. Davis, gave $20,000, and his two partners $5,000 each.

— Our brethren in England are building a Memorial Hall in London. It is to cost $400,000 or more. One man pledged $50,000. It having been found that it would cost more, several persons, who had subscribed in all $27,000, sent in, instead, their names for $108,000.

— Dr. Holbrook has obtained a stone from the old Scrooby manor house, to be inserted in the new N. E. Church, Chicago.

— With respect to the religious interest in Boston, the last *Recorder* states that on the Sabbath previous, at a meeting in Park Street Church, Boston, five hundred persons remained at the meeting for personal conversation. The meetings at the Essex Street Church are still going on.

Presbyterian.

ACCESSIONS.—108 more persons joined Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Ch. in May, making 260 in all since the present revival! *Laus Deo!* . . . . On the fifth of May, 61 persons sat down at the communion table, for the first time, with the 1st ch. in Saratoga, N. Y. . . . . 91 joined the Presbyterian Congregational Ch. in Champlain, N. Y. . . . . The church in Batavia, N. Y., received 43 new members. . . . 34 to the church in Xenia, Ohio.

VARIOUS.—Dr. McCosh, the eminent philosophical thinker, is now on a visit to this country. He has lately published a book on the controversy provoked by J. Stuart Mill. . . . The pastor of the 1st ch., Chicago, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, made an appeal to his congregation from the pulpit on the morning of the last Sabbath in April, for $40,000, to be appropriated as follows: 1st. To extinguish a debt of about $14,000. 2d. To complete the towers of the church, and put the building in good repair, which will require about $10,000. 3d. To erect a chapel on a lot contiguous to the church. The appeal was responded to by a subscription of $25,000 on the spot. This subscription has since been largely increased, and there is but little doubt that the enterprise will succeed. . . . A new church of 44 members formed in Yorkville, N. Y. . . . Dr. Darling's people in Albany, N. Y., are building "the cathedral church" of the denomination in that city, costing $90,000. . . . The Dayton, N. S., Presbytery, after trying abortively last year some plans of reunion, voted this year to discontinue all further efforts in that direction. . . . The N. S. Home Missionary Committee, at their last meeting, commissioned 44 missionaries —seven for Minnesota.

LANE SEMINARY.—The Board of Trustees filled the vacancy in the Faculty by appointing Rev. Elisha Ballantine, District Secretary of the American Board, and formerly Professor of Languages in the Indiana State University, to the Chair of Biblical Literature.

— The Chicago Presbytery N. Y., is only about half of its former size, having only nine ministers and twelve churches. This decrease is owing to the elimination of the Congregational element, which has been going forward during the past few years.

— It was recently announced in the First Presbyterian (New-school) church, of which the Rev. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey is pastor, that the *Psalter and Gloria in Excelsis* would hereafter be used in the services of that congregation. We understand that the Scripture lessons for the day will be read alternately by pastor and people. It is said that the Second church (Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson's) will soon adopt the same exercise.

— The class at Princeton Seminary numbered fifty-six, of whom twelve or more will become foreign missionaries, some five or six of them going to South America.

— The class at Union Seminary numbers thirty-five.

— The Presbytery of Newark has taken under its care a church organized among the freedmen of S. C., by the Rev. Ennals J. Adams, one of its members, and lately a missionary in Africa. The same Presbytery has just engaged the fifth German church in its bounds, at Orange N. J.

— Seventy-two were added to the Presbyterian churches in Knoxville, Ill. as a *part* of the fruit. Others will profess their faith at the next communion.

— The Old School Presbyterians at Lawrence Kan. are putting up a fine gothic church that will cost about $20,000.

Sunday-School Clippings.

— In the City of Milwaukie, Wis., are 20,000 children between four and twenty years. 10,618 are in Sunday Schools; 6,488 in Protestant Sunday Schools; 1448 in Congregational; 754 in Presbyterian; 783 in Methodist; 422 in Episcopal; 130 in Baptist; 115 in Unitarian Sunday Schools.

— The Sunday-school room of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, is believed to be the best, and is largest in the country, except one. Its appointments are perfect. An organ, a piano and a melodeon furnish the music. The singing is wonderful. A fountain plays in the centre of the room, and elegant paintings adorn the walls.

— A young lady, in a Sabbath-school a few mornings since, asked her class how soon a child should give its heart to God. One little girl said: "When thirteen years old;" another "ten;" another "six." Then, at length, the last child in the class spoke, "Just as soon as we know who God is."

— The S. S. *Times* is drawing attention to the importance of giving instruction in Theological Seminaries to candidates for the ministry, with respect to the management of Sunday Schools.

— Oberlin is a great educational centre. Over 1,000 students are gathered in the college and schools located there. The place and institution have always been noted for their strong anti-slavery and earnest Christian spirit. The Christian young men believe in *work*, and ever *since* they established "The Oberlin Students Sabbath-School Association" which supports Sunday-schools for six months in the year in nearly all the school districts within a radius of *seven miles*. The citizens of the town, together with some of the schools contribute money and teams to assist on the work.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

— A telegram from Portland, Oregon, June 11, on the authority of the Owyhee *Index* of May 5th, says, "Fifty Chinese were on their way to the mining regions of Idaho, and about five miles before they reached the Owyhee River, a large band of Indians, supposed to number 200, attacked them, and, report says, killed 49 of them—Chinaman alone escaping to tell the news. Lieut. Pepporn dashed to the scene with a squad of soldiers, and found 30 dead bodies. He immediately sent a dispatch to Major Marshall, who was in Silver City with a company of cavalry. The major left immediately for the scene of the massacre. It is stated that Lieut. Pepporn found a number of dead bodies mangled most brutally; in many places five or six were found piled together. The Lieutenant followed the trail five miles, and found dead Chinamen all the way.

— The State Commissioners to determine location of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum visited Martinez on Tuesday of last week, and inspected the several sites thought most suitable for the purposes of the Institute, and seemed favorably impressed with the advantages offered in the situation and its accessories. They have other localities to visit yet, and several propositions to consider; but we incline much to the opinion that none will be found equal to those of Martinez.—*Contra Costa Gazette.*

— The first considerable invoice of California grown cotton ever received into this market, per the *Alta*, came by the Pacific from Los Angeles on Saturday evening. It was from the plantation of Matthew Keller, the famous wine grower of Los Angeles. It was not baled according to the custom at the South, but was put up in 79 large sacks about the size of those used for shipping wool. The quality was very fair short staple, such as would pass in the Eastern market as "Middling Uplands." The time will come when such improvements will excite no more comment than the arrival of a sloop load of Bodega potatoes.

— A man giving his name as A. W. Knowles made an attempt to destroy Copperopolis on the night of the 11th inst. He concealed himself in Mr. Konigsberger's store some time during the day, and in the night entered the bedroom and set the bed on fire. The flames were extinguished before they could spread, and the only damage sustained was in the store, which is a ruin. Knowles was secured.

— The Oregon Steam Navigation Company are making laudable efforts this season to open navigation on Snake River, as far as practicable. We mentioned the other day the trip of their steamer *Shoshone*, and her safe arrival at the mouth of the Owyhee. Since then we have received the papers from which we learn that on the 21st May the *Shoshone* left Owyhee Landing, steaming upward into a region hitherto unexplored. Two miles above the Owyhee they came to a fine island containing about 150 acres, with a squatter already settled on it. This was the sole oasis found.

— The Court House walls, says the San Jose *Mercury*, are rapidly lifting their majestic proportions into the upper air. To behold those massive foundations, the conclusion is natural that no ordinary earthquake can affect them in the least. When completed according to the plans, the building will far excel any other of the kind in the State, and will be a lasting monument to the honor of the county, as well as an additional laurel to the fame of one of the best architects in the United States—Levi Goodrich.

— We are informed, after closing this paper, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, that a party of squatters, Felker, Ball, and others, have fenced in a portion of the public square, on the hill, opposite the Catholic church, and put a small house on it. The work was done some time during Friday night. What the motives are in this strange proceeding we have not ascertained, but probably the location of the Court House has something to do with it.

— The Blasdell party of prospectors, on the route to Pahranagat, suffered severely from want of food and water. They were fifty-eight days reaching Silver Cañon. A wagon load of provisions was sent out to their relief, just in the nick of time. For three days there was not a quart of water to the man. One of the party, named Gibbs, straggled away and died from destitution.

— The hills that border our valley, says the San Jose *Mercury* are putting on their garments of sombre gray. No more will our eyes be gladdened with the sight of green fields and cheerful landscapes until the rains of another winter shall restore them into life and beauty. The long, weary, dusty summer is before us. May we all have fortitude "to grin and bear it."

— The Nevada *Transcript* says: "Until within the past four or five weeks, miners' wages have been $3 per day, and now they have been raised to $3. 50. The prospect is, owing to the scarcity of men, they will go up still higher."

— The Mariposa *Free Press* says that if no accident to the Yosemite Falls continues as it has commenced, there will be ten times the number of visitors that there has ever been in any year before since the discovery of the Valley.

— The San Jose *Mercury* says the Wm. M. Lee place in Santa Clara was sold recently to J. Pierce, of this city, for $60,000. It is the most beautiful private residence in the Santa Clara valley. Mr. Pierce is no relation to Franklin Pierce, but a straight out radical Union man.

Original Defective

rnish portion of the Grass Valley ave made arrangements for a grand hibition, to come off July 4th. Prizes of over $400 will be given to the suc- ettors.

he prisoners confined in the Merced at Snelling, made their escape from ion on Monday night, the 4th inst. n have been found yet.

cific Mail Steamship Company of New lared a dividend of five per cent. out arnings of the quarter ending April

n known as the Lichtner Farm, upon Rancho, was sold during the last week tor's sale, for the sum of $600.—*San- nd.*

gonian, June 7th, gives election returns eived, and believes the Union party majority of Representatives. The 14 Union to 8 Copperhead.

sman Higby has nominated George of San Joaquin County, as a candi- mission to the United States Naval

ng anglers from San Jose, in one day, trout, many of which were thirteen n a stream on the east side of the

essable property of Nevada City is hile that of Grass Valley will be

City is not yet rid of snow storms . The last is reported to have oc- 6th inst.

Telegraphic.

utional Amendment has passed the ame form it passed the Senate, by a 32. Every Republican voted Aye, Democrats *No*. The Clerk of the ow forward certified copies of the the Governors of the various States by their respective Legislatures, it cided, upon suggestion of President cause of the amendment abolishing he Executive has nothing to do with ....The Branch Mint building is r Carson City and the plan for it is n Washington....E. B. Washburne imously renominated for Congress.

June 11.—The Fenian leaders are isheartened at the interference of the nd the consequent failure of their itterly denounce the Administration alleging that it should find (?) more worth of arms, knowing the use to em; that the Fenians were in every ed to make the attempt which the s suppressed.

states that in all he has had reports of 40,000 stands of arms, bound for rmy. This confirms what has al- d of the magnitude of the campaign d the probability that but for the Government, they would have made a serious matter.

of Representatives have passed a ressing their opinion that Jeff Davis ld in custody as a prisoner, and sub- according to the laws of the land."

June 15.—Senate Bill No. 343, re- e Committee on Public Lands, to s in California, was acted upon and ate on Monday.

Miscellaneous.

ber of Americans visiting Europe is amount of passports issued by the f State to be largely increasing. n issued in 1866 than in any previ- times as many as forty in a single per to state, in reference to the daily ade to the Department of State for duction to our diplomatic and con- atives abroad, that a strict and long of the Government forbids the de- ant any such letters. Obvious pub- and this rule. It may also be men- at bearers of dispatches, whose ap- so daily solicited, are not appointed where the mails are obstructed or . At all other times dispatches go *Y. Times.*

Newman Hall recently preached sermons of the Southwark Sunday to crowded congregations in Sur- in connection with this Society is the School in the metropolis—that of , which was established in 1785. teen associated schools, containing 000 children, taught by over 400 ers. The entire cost of the estab- g the last year was £658 2s. 8d. 000 children have been under in- e schools of this Society since its 798.

information has been received that overnment has notified the Cunard he termination of their mail subsidy nt contract expires next year. The ntinuing special subsidy grants for tic mail service under which a sys- ly was granted to certain steamship establishing a self-sustaining ocean basis of postage earnings, inaugura- toffice Department of this country, fully maintained and defended by neral Dennison in his administration ment, is thus concurred in by the ament.

rs, from a communication to the ent, in answer to the resolution of lling upon the several departments in relation to appointments, that oyed in the one named 67 clerks, of ed in our army or navy during the rther, there are none among them ged in the rebellion. Since March a resolution was passed that soldiers uld have the preference in appoint- has been appointed in the Navy De- has not served in the army or navy.

tered Nation, a paper devoted to the e Jews, says that more than 20,000 been converted during the present minister at Berlin has baptized 200. 00 Jewish proselytes living in that would perceive more clearly these did not live in Christian countries, who profess Christ are lost among opulation.

able experiment in electro-magnet- ade by placing a magnet in the cir- nic pile; then break the circuit at place the two ends in a box contain- ge; then very carefully and gently and draw it from the box, and it y the filings in a long chain. If the care is used, every particle of iron e way taken from the box and sus- air. The union of the metalic par- pposed to be due to any attraction but to a kind of soldering due to usion.

gan of the National Temperance "It was our high privilege a few record the adhesion to the temperance ion, and Rev. Baptist W. Noel: and very great pleasure in announcing step has been taken by one of the nt religious teachers of the day—the Spurgeon."

e prayer of an excellent and useful God would fill his *head* with schemes his *heart* with love, and his *hands*

— A premium of £150 to £300 has been offered to any German mariner who, within the year, will explore the current of the sea between Spitzenbergen and Nova Zembla. The knowledge is to be employed in devising a new Polar expedition, which is to attack that fascinating object from an entirely new side. It is asserted that the influence of the Gulf Stream makes this route easier than any other, and the hope is expressed that enough fossil ivory can be collected to pay the expense of the expedition in part.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden Changes of Climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

LIKE "QUAKERS' GUNS," Artificial Teeth are of little use and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant *SOZODONT*; use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

☞ Go and see Bradley & Rulofson's new style Patent Enameled Card Picture, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ₱ bbl.	5 50 @ 5 75
Do Superine	5 00 @ 5 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb.	2 00 @ 2 25
Wheat, ₱ 100 lb.	1 50 @ 1 75
Oats, choice, ₱ 100 lb.	1 90 @ 2 00
Barley, ₱ 100 lb.	75 @ 85
Beans, ₱ lb.	2½ @ 5½
Potatoes, ₱ lb. new	1 @ 1½
Hay, ₱ ton.	12 00 @ 18 00
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord.	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb.	8 @ —
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb.	10 @ —
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb.	8 @ —
Veal.	8 @ 8½
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb.	8 @ —
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb.	12½ @ —

Groceries, Etc.

Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb.	14 @ 14½
Do China, ₱ lb.	10½ @ 11½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb.	22½ @ 28
Do Rio, ₱ lb.	22½ @ 28½
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb.	90 @ 120
Do Green ₱ lb.	80 @ 1 50
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb.	10 @ —
China Rice, ₱ lb.	6½ @ 8½
Coal Oil, ₱ gall.	75 @ 80
Candles, ₱ lb.	19 @ 22½
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb.	@ 37½
Isthmus do ₱ lb.	43 @ 45
Cheese, California, ₱ lb.	13 @ 14
Eggs, ₱ doz.	@ 45
Lard, ₱ lb.	18 @ 19
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb.	19 @ 20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	9 @ 12½

MARRIED.

In this city, June 12th, by Rev. Dr. Cheney, Chester D. Lusk to Frances H. Ball.

In this city, June 10th, by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, John M. Kyle, of San Francisco, to Lavinia Lane, of Waltham, Mass.

At Red Bluff, May 31st, Palmer S. Mason to Nancy A. Harbin.

In Marysville, June 12th, James Sinclair to Mary Drake.

In Downieville, June 10th, Isaac T. Mooner to Mrs. Anna Langton.

In Austin, Nevada, June 7th, A. E. Titus to Sallie J. Lee.

In San Ramon Valley, June 7th, J. R. McDonald to C. J. Cox.

In Napa, June 7th, Andrew Witt to Charlotte Wilson.

In Santa Rosa, June 5th, Wm. H. Farmer to Lizzie Marshall.

In Petaluma, May 30th, A. M. Benjamin to Luci Ja. Berhard.

Near Chico, June 3d, H. T. Batchelder to Ellen Whiteside.

In Cachevilie, June 3d, C. D. Morin to Minnie B. Schindler.

DIED.

In this city, June 15th, Frank Louis, son of Michael L. and Margaret L. Derrick, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 2 days.

In this city, June 15th, Carrie, daughter of Louis and Sarah Schloss, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

In this city, June 9th, Ebenezer C. Ledyard Jr., eldest son of Capt. E. C. Ledyard, of First Cavalry, California Volunteers, a native of California, aged 10 years.

In this city, June 9th, Harriet B., wife of James L. Trask, aged 38 years.

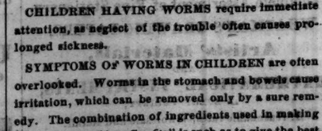
In this city, June 13th, Charles Edward Conway, son of John and Margaret Conway, aged 6 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

In this city, June 12th, at the City and County Hospital, Adam Rice, aged 42 years, a native of Germany.

At Santa Clara, June 8th, of consumption, Alice L. wife of Albert A. Snyder, aged 35 years, a native of New York City.

In Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, June 9th, Mary E. wife of Levi Aikes, aged 36 years, 2 months, and days.

In Woodland, Yolo County, June 6th, Henry Hampton, a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, aged 30 years.



READ The Testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the Sozodont for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation:

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Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D, Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane Street.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

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An Effectual Worm Medicine.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

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AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but LYON'S. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

S. T. - 1860 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafrass, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and has also the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. Look *closely*. Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1 00.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

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LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
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DO YOU WANT CARDS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,
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SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
GEO. W. MORGAN,
N. J. STREET. oliciters.
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Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$750,000
Deposit in San Francisco..... 75,000

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OF NEW YORK.
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The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs, DONOHOE, RALSTON & Co.,

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As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure
BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE
FURNITURE,
And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.

All Losses promptly paid in United States Gold Coin.

R. B. SWAIN & CO., Agents,
206 Front street, corner California.
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

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No. 3 Montgomery Street,
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC
INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD.....$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.....$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire.....$12,973,949
Marine..... 434,406

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller.
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.
jan25-1stf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

Marine and Fire Insurance.
—THE—
CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital - - $200,000.
Office, 318 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CONTINUE TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST
MARINE RISKS
—ON—
Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, Commissions, and Profits.
Also, Against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
—ON—
Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.
In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.
All Losses payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

C. P. HOPKINS, Secy. ALBERT MILLER, Pres.
L. STEVENS, Vice Pres.
mh23-1f.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN
Gold Coin.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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JOHN G. BRAY, JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
RICHARD G. SNEATH, HENRY PIERCE.

WM. PIERCE, Pres't.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
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STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7ily

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LATE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams in Ophthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at
628 CALIFORNIA STREET,
and will give exclusive attention to treatment of
DISEASES OF THE EYE.
Office Hours—10 to 12, and from 2 to 4, P.M.
Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. B. Benchley, Esq., San Francisco. je7is2m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
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Carrying the United States Mail



LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of 30th, connects with English steamer for Tumaco, the port of the new mines.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Steamers for June.

30th—GOLDEN CITY—Capt. J. T. Watkins, connecting with the ARIZONA, Capt. Maury.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

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OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
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California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITOL.....Capt. E. A. FOOLE
" CHRYSOPOLIS.....Capt. A. FOSTER.
" YOSEMITE.....
" CORNELIA.....Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA.....Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf, at 4 o'cl'k P. M., every Day, (sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships AJAX, PACIFIC, ORIZABA, CALIFORNIA, ACTIVE, and SENATOR, leave as advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego.

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
ap5-1stf President.

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The well known and celebrated
Ohio Reaper,
(called the New York Improved, or Seymour & Morgan) Combined Machine, with GREAT IMPROVEMENTS having a
STEEL CUTTER-BAR,
Can be changed from a REAPER TO A MOWER in 10 minutes; cuts 6 and 6½ feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 to 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where *other Machines will not*. They are easier to get the grain off than any other Machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. The
GIANT REAPER
cuts a SEVEN-FOOT SWATH; will cut 30 acres per day.
ALSO,
McCormick's 6-foot Reapers and Mowers.
Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers,
Manny's Reapers and Mowers,
Kerbey's Reapers and Mowers,
Wood's Prize Mowers,
Union and Bay State Mowers, etc.
ALSO,
Pitt's Improved Threshing Machines.
Russell's, Massillion, and Sweepstake,
30 to 36-inch Cylinders.
ALSO,
Haines' Illinois Harvester (Header),
Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels;
Revolving " all sizes;
Portable Power Hay-Presses,
with a General Assortment of
Agricultural Goods,
as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

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BRYANT & COOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, Etc.,
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OAKLAND SEMINARY,
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.
The eighth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.
Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
Jan11-tf

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Having much better facilities than any other house, parties about to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine THIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
10,000 cases Goods packed suitable for House and distant markets, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.
July27-1st J. PEIRCE.

Original Defective

Evenings at Home.

A writer in the *Ladies' Repository* tells the following pleasant story. The husband, greatly to the annoyance of his young wife, had acquired the habit of spending his evenings away from home, and her earnest protest against this practice resulted in his agreement to stay in every evening for a week, and allow her to be absent. The result is what might be expected in every case where true and strong affection exists between the husband and wife:

Monday evening came, and George Wilson remained true to his promise. His wife put on her bonnet and shawl, and he said he would remain and keep house.

"What will you do when I am gone?" Emma asked.

"O, I shall read and sing and enjoy myself generally."

"Very well," said Emma, "I shall be back early."

The wife went out and the husband was left alone. He had an interesting book, and he began to read it. He read till eight o'clock, and then he began to yawn, and looked frequently at the clock. The book did not interest him as usual. Ever and anon he would come to a passage which he knew would please his wife, and instinctively he turned as though he would read it aloud; but there was no wife to hear it. At half past eight o'clock, he rose from his chair and began to pace the floor and whistle. Then he went and got his flute and played several of his favorite airs. After this he got a chess-board, and played a game with an imaginary partner. Then he walked the floor and whistled again. Finally the clock struck nine and the wife returned.

"Well, George," said she, "I am back in good time. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"Capitally," returned the husband; "I had no idea it was so late. I hope you have enjoyed yourself."

"O, splendidly!" said his wife. "I had no idea how much enjoyment there was away from home. Home is a dull place, after all, isn't it?"

"Why, no, I can't say that it is," returned George, carelessly. "In fact," he added, "I rather like it."

"I am glad of that," retorted Emma, "for we shall have a nice, comfortable week of it."

George winced at this, but he kept his countenance, and determined to stand it out.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go off again.

"I shall be back in good time," she said.

"Where are you going, Emma," her husband asked.

"O, I can't tell, exactly. I may go to several places."

So George Wilson was left alone again. He tried to amuse himself as before, but he found it a difficult task. Ever and anon he would cast his eyes on that empty chair, and the thought would come, "How pleasant it would be if she was here!" The clock finally struck nine, and he began to listen for the steps of his wife. Half an hour more slipped by, and he became very nervous and uneasy.

"I declare," he muttered to himself, after he had listened some time in vain, "this is too bad. She ought not to stay out so late."

But he happened to remember that he often remained away much later than that, so he concluded that he must make the best of it.

At a quarter before ten Emma came home.

"A little late, am I not?" she said looking up at the clock. "But I fell in with some old friends. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"First rate," returned George, bravely. "I think home is a capital place."

"Especially when a man can have it all to himself," added the wife, with a sidelong glance at her husband. But he made no reply.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go out as before; but this time she kissed her husband ere she went, and seemed to hesitate about leaving.

"Where do you think of going" George asked, in an undertone.

"I may drop in to see Uncle John," replied Emma. However, you won't be uneasy. You will know I'm safe."

"O, certainly," said her husband; but when left to his own reflections, he began to ponder seriously upon the subject thus presented for consideration. He could not read, he could not play, or enjoy himself in any way, while the chair was empty. In short, he found that home had no real comfort without his wife. The one thing needful to make George Wilson's home pleasant was not present.

"I declare," he said to himself, "I did not think it would be so lonesome. And can it be that she feels as I do when she is here all alone? It must be so," he pursued thoughtfully; "it is just as she says. Before we were married she was very happy in her childhood's home. Her parents loved her, and her brothers and sisters loved her, and they did all they could to make her comfortable."

After this he walked up and down the room several times, and then stopped again and communed with himself.

"I can't stand this," said he, "I should die in a week. If Emma were here I think I could amuse myself very well. How lonesome and dreary it is. And only eight o'clock! I declare, I've a mind to walk down as far as Uncle John's, and see if she is there. I won't go in. She shan't know yet that I hold out so faintly."

George Wilson took another turn across the room, glanced once more at the clock, and then took his hat and went out. He locked the door after him and then bent his steps toward Uncle John's. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the air was keen and bracing. He was walking along with his eyes bent upon the pavement, when he heard a light step approaching him. He looked up, and—he could not be mistaken—saw his wife. His first impulse was to avoid her, but she had recognized him.

"George," she said, in surprise, "can this be you?"

"Yes," was the response.

"And do you pass your evenings at home?"

"This is the first time I have been out, upon my word; and even now I have not been absent from the house ten minutes. I merely came out to take the fresh air. But where are you going?"

"I am going home, George; will you go with me?"

"Certainly," returned the husband.

She then took his arm and they walked home in silence.

When Emma had taken off her things, she sat down in her chair and looked at the clock.

"You are home very early to-night," remarked George.

The young wife looked up into her husband's face, and with an expression half smiling and half tearful, she said, "I will confess the truth, George—I have given up the experiment. I managed to stand it last evening, but I could not bear it through to-night. When I thought of you here all alone I wanted to be with you. It didn't seem right. I haven't enjoyed myself at all. I have not any home but this."

"Say you so?" cried George, moving his chair to his wife's side, and taking one of her hands. "Then let me make my confession. I have stood it not a whit better. When I left the house this evening I could bear it no longer. I found that this was no home for me while my wife was absent. I thought I would walk down to Uncle John's and see your face, if possible. I had gazed upon your empty chair until my heart ached."

The next evening was spent at home by husband and wife, and it was a season of much enjoyment. In a short time George began to realize how much comfort was to be found in a quiet and peaceful home, and the longer he enjoyed this comfort the more plainly did he see and understand the simple truth that it takes two to make a happy home, and if the wife is one party, the husband must be the other.—*Ladies Repository*

THE FARM.

How to Milk the Cows.

Dr. Dadd, the well known veterinary surgeon, writes as follows on this subject:

"The first process in the operation of milking is to make the cow's acquaintance; give her to understand that the milker approaches her with none other than friendly intentions; for if he swears, scolds, or kicks her, she may give the milker the benefit of her heels, which, in my opinion, he is justly entitled to.

Before commencing to milk the cow, she should be fed, or have some kind of fodder; in the enjoyment of the mastication of the same, the attention is withdrawn from the milker's operations; and the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

The milker should not sit off at a distance like a coward, but his left arm should come in contact with the leg of the cow, so that she can not kick. Before commencing to milk, the teats are to be washed with cold water, in warm weather, and warm water in winter.

The best milker is a merciful man. The udder and teats are highly organized and very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration, especially when milking a young cow, for the teats are sometimes excessively tender, and the hard tugging and squeezing, which many poor, sensitive creatures have to endure at the hands of some thoughtless, hard fisted man, are really distressing to witness.

A better milker than even a merciful man is a woman. The principal part of the milking, in private establishments in foreign countries, is done by women; and in the United States there are thousands of capable women out of employment who might be advantageously employed, in private and dairy establishments, as milkers.

An indolent person—slow coach—should never be suffered to touch a cow's teat; the process, to say the least of it, is painful; therefore, the best milker is the one who can abstract the milk in the quickest time."

Finally, milk the cow dry. The last of the milk is the most valuable, yet Mr. Hurryup cannot find time to attend to this matter; consequently, he loses the best of the milk and actually ruins the cow as a milker.

Odds and Ends.

To Try Out Lard.—A farmer's mode of trying out leaf lard—one which produces few scraps—is to add to every ten pounds of rough lard a tablespoonful of saleratus during the process of trying out. We have tried the experiment, and can speak from our own experience. In trying out seven pounds of lard, there was less than a quarter of a pound of scrap waste.—J. H.

Seasoning Sausage Meat.—The meat should be free from strings, and containing about one-fourth fat—a proportion of it leaf fat. For 20 pounds of chopped meat: 4 ounces of sage, 10 ounces of salt, 1 3-4 ounces of black pepper, 1 ordinary teaspoonful of saltpetre. This sausage is improved by age—put in casings and smoked moderately.

Spreading Manure in the Fall.—Mr. Lyman Balcom, of Steuben County, N. Y., an old and experienced farmer, writes the *Genesee Farmer* that he thinks one load of manure, hauled out and spread at any time between the 20th of September and winter, is worth more than two loads applied at any other season.

To Start a Baulky Horse.—Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road, and he'll go. Now, don't laugh at this, but try it. The plain philosophy of the thing is—it gives him something else to think of. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed.—*Ex.*

To Cure Hoove in Cattle.—A writer in the *Irish Agricultural Gazette*, mentions a case of this disease that was cured by pouring a couple of cans of cold water upon the loins of the animal. He also speaks favorably of this treatment in other instances.—*Ex.*

Plaster for Lice.—Jos. Nichols, of Honesdale, Pa., says that applications of powdered plaster of Paris have been found efectual in killing lice on domestic animals. This virtue of gypsum was discovered accidentally.

Preservation of Eggs.—Put eggs into a cask, and then fill with tallow, warmed so as to run, and, being protected from the action of the air by the mass of tallow, they will keep fresh any length of time, and are so preserved at sea without difficulty.

Wheat.—Nine different varieties of wheat were lately received at the bureau of agriculture, from Glasgow, Scotland, for distribution.

New Use of Flax Seed.—An English paper reports a new substance that has the properties of India rubber, that has lately been made from linseed oil, by oxydizing it until it is solidified into a resinous substance. It is called Linoleum.

Fifteen quarts of milk generally make one pound of butter.

Clean all small grains thoroughly before sowing.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed to a third reading a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers by paying $2 a month for every month's service in the army, to all who received no bounty, until the sum of $325 a month is reached, this being the maximum sum paid by the State.

The State Constables of Massachusetts report that ninety-two shops in Boston where liquor has been sold have discontinued the traffic, and many of the places returned their stock to the wholesale dealers of whom they purchased.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, formerly owned by John Maginnis, has failed.



THE

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!

THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,

AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.



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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
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For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
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Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

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San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $6; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

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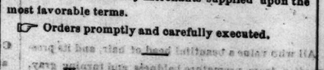
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Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

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From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

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From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb, 1855.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

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Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

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Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

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I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

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